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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1339 Fasli

(6th October 1929 A.D. to 5th October 1930 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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PREFATORY NOTE

***T**HIS report has been compiled in the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Members in charge have very kindly looked into the proofs of the Sections relating to their respective Departments.*

A. HYDARI,
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Saltanat
State Executive Council. continued as the President of the State Executive Council during the year. **Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur M. A., L.L. B.,** the Member in charge of the Political Department retired on pension and was succeeded by **Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur M. A. (Oxon.)** Secretary to Government Political Department. There were no other changes in the personnel of the Executive Council or in the distribution of portfolios.

State Legislative Council. The State Legislative Council was composed, as before, of twenty members, eight of whom were non-officials. Two plenary meetings and 39 Select Committee meetings were held during the year and four measures were passed *viz.* the Hyderabad Agricultural Market Act and the Amendments to the three existing Acts *viz.* the Hyderabad Company's Act, the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act and the Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act.

Municipal. The municipal affairs of the Hyderabad city were administered, as usual, by a board consisting of a President, a Deputy President and 25 members. The Board held 21 sittings and disposed of 398 cases out of 408. The total receipts and expenditure declined as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, the former from Rs. 10·08 lakhs to Rs. 10·02 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 8·97 lakhs to Rs. 8·28 lakhs. The noticeable decline in expenditure was due to the fact that owing to the drainage works in progress during the year the construction of municipal drains had to be put off. Consequently, the budgetted grant could not be fully utilized.

Fifty per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred on public health and sanitation and 19·02 per cent. on such public works as the construction and maintenance of roads, drains and buildings and the rest on lighting, supervision and miscellaneous items. Over and above the expenses sketched above, large sums were spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department.

The general health of the city was not satisfactory as evidenced by the total increased deaths (8,432 against 6,001) from epidemics and other diseases, notwithstanding the fact that the plague and the malaria staffs employed temporarily had taken all preventive and precautionary measures possible to check the spread of the epidemics.

Local Boards. There were 15 district and 103 taluq boards in the dominion. The constitution of the boards and the allocation of the one-anna cess per rupee of land revenue collected from the ryots remained unchanged. Receipts realized swelled to Rs. 32·91 lakhs from Rs. 30·48 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 21·77 lakhs to Rs. 30·75 lakhs, indicating a rise of 8·98 lakhs which was spread over the expenditures under education, conservancy, construction and repairs, establishment charges and miscellaneous items. Decreases in expenditure were noticed under medicine and remuneration to village officials. The scales of house and light taxes were revised in 3 districts and in 3 taluq headquarters.

FINANCE.

Income and expenditure. The year 1339 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 362·64 lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and extraordinary—showed a fall of Rs. 90·06 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 851·82 lakhs as against Rs. 941·88 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 41·11 lakhs in ordinary receipts was attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions and the resultant adverse effect on trade. The deficit of Rs. 48·95 lakhs

in the extraordinary receipts was traced chiefly to the moiety of departmental balances lapsed to Government at the termination of the contract triennium ending 1338 F. On the other hand the total expenditure increased from Rs. 763·90 lakhs in 1338 F. to Rs. 801·99 lakhs in 1339 F. indicating a rise of Rs. 38·09 lakhs. Thus the net surplus for the year under report was Rs. 49·83 lakhs as compared with Rs. 177·98 lakhs in 1338 F. and Rs. 132·23 lakhs in 1337 F. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grant exceeded the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by Rs. 76·56 lakhs ; the outgoings under debt heads were less than the incomings by 47·99 lakhs ; capital expenditure and investments amounted to Rs. 108·32 lakhs and Rs. 18·00 lakhs respectively. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 257·58 lakhs.

Excluding the mint bullion balances, the paper currency reserves and the railway reserves transferred to the railway purchase account, the total value of other reserves was Rs. 914·87 lakhs at the end of 1339 F. distributed as follows :—
Assets and liabilities. Debt redemption reserve Rs. 162·75 lakhs, famine reserve Rs. 166·91 lakhs, industrial reserve Rs. 60·53 lakhs, O.S. stabilization reserve Rs. 357·87 lakhs and deposit reserve Rs. 166·81 lakhs. The Government debt at the end of 1339 F. stood at Rs. 283·97 lakhs.

No silver coins were minted during the year. Bronze coins (one, two and six pie pieces) and nickel coins (one-anna pieces) of a total face-value of Rs. 2·89 lakhs were minted.
Currency. Silver, nickel and bronze coins of different denominations worth Rs. 2·22 lakhs were put into circulation and those withdrawn from it weighed 0·94 lakh *Osmania tolas*. Altogether 6,305 gold coins were minted for ceremonial and *nazr* purposes and 6,460 coins were sold, leaving a balance of 3,297 coins at the end of 1339 F.

The total value of currency notes of different denominations in circulation rose from Rs. 831·95 lakhs to Rs. 933·85 lakhs. The paper currency reserve at the end of the year was O.S. Rs. 636·30 lakhs and B.G. Rs. 267·83 lakhs in the Government of India Securities.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

The *Diwani* area was divided into two parts—the Marathwara and the Telingana. Each of these was subdivided into two subas or divisions which were subdivided into districts and taluqs. Thus the whole *Diwani* territory consisted of 4 subas, 15 districts and 103 taluqs.
Land revenue.

A Special Officer of the rank of a First Taluqdar was appointed for the newly formed Nizamsagar district for a period of two years for the purpose of developing the area under the Nizamsagar project. The Bodhan taluq and two villages of the Yellareddi taluq were constituted into a separate division called “ Borlam .”

The occupied area increased from 2,18,12,827 acres in 1338 F. to 2,18,51,306 acres in 1339 F. showing a net rise of 38,479 acres, while the assessed waste decreased by 11,394 acres and the unassessed waste increased by 8,753 acres. The latter two measured 17,66,414 acres and 63,96,187 acres respectively.

The total realization of land revenue including excess collection and collection of arrears amounted to Rs. 301·44 lakhs as against Rs. 340·47 lakhs, showing a fall of Rs. 39·03 lakhs chiefly attributed to the general economic depression accentuated by unfavourable seasons. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was Rs. 38·86 lakhs as compared with Rs. 44·97 lakhs in 1338 F. Remission granted during the year increased from Rs. 38·59 lakhs to 67·56 lakhs. Out of the total remitted, the Telingana districts were allotted Rs. 63·39 lakhs and the balance was shared by the Marathwara districts.

Original survey was carried out in 77 villages of the Hyderabad division and 21 of the Warangal division besides classification and revision work in 68 and 128 villages respectively of the former division and 13 and 29 villages respectively of the latter. Revised rates were announced in 376 villages of the Hyderabad division and 136 villages of the Warangal division, resulting in an increased assessment of Rs. 3,22,975 or 24·96 per cent.

Inams to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of Rs. 77,682 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 25,419 were resumed. Altogether 56 *inam* certificates were issued during the year.

The revenue under this head decreased by Rs. 8·49 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 175·51 lakhs as against Rs. 184·00 lakhs in the preceding year. The *Diwani* revenue including 25 per cent. contribution of the *Sarf-i-Khas* customs revenue was Rs. 158·04 lakhs in 1339 F. as against Rs. 162·04 lakhs in 1338 F. The revenue from exports consisting mainly of raw indigenous produce showed decreases under castor-seed, grains, ground-nut, linseed and animals, while the chief increases were noticed in cotton, oils, *til* and hemp. The principal decreases in the import revenue related to piece-goods, yarn, cutlery and hardware, gold, salt, corrugated iron sheets, sugar and jaggery, while the increases related to silver, petrol, ground-nut and fruits. The old tariffs on certain exports and imports were revised during the year.

New rules for the recruitments of officers into the Excise Department were sanctioned. The duty on *ganja* was raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per *seer* and that on *bhang* from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per *seer*, and the rates were brought on a par with those in Madras. Although the duty on *ganja* was raised cent. per cent. in two years, it was yet lower than that in the Bombay Presidency. The duty on country made "foreign" liquor was raised from Rs. 6-9-0 per gallon to Rs. 7-8-0 per gallon. The quantity of liquor consumed was 8,24,897 gallons against 9,10,427 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease in consumption of 85,530 gallons.

The net excise revenue after deducting compensation paid to *Jagirdars* and the British Cantonments, the price of opium and commission to the vendors amounted to Rs. 159·77 lakhs as compared with Rs. 159·40 lakhs in the preceding year.

The receipts from registration for the *Diwani* area showed a slight increase of Rs. 902 and amounted to Rs. 4,00,185 as compared with Rs. 3,99,283 in 1339 F. while the income from stamps decreased from Rs. 26,91,444 to Rs. 26,76,303 indicating a fall of Rs. 15,141.

The total area of the State forests—protected and open—increased by 19·74 sq. miles from 9,612·37 sq. miles in 1338 F. to 9,632·11 sq. miles in 1339 F. This increase was attributed mainly to the rectification of areas. The executive staff was, as usual, engaged in demarcating, mapping or surveying the annual coupes where systematic working had been in progress. A revised working plan for the forests in the Khammammett division, covering an area of 17,120 acres was prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. Sanction was accorded during the year to the working plan of the Kodimal block of the Karimnagar division. Fire protection was managed over an area measuring 5·55 lakhs of acres. The area totally closed to grazing decreased from 324·38 sq. miles in 1338 F. to 296·09 sq. miles in 1339 F.

The total forest revenue realised from the sale of timber and fuel, minor forest produce and grazing fees amounted to Rs. 21·69 lakhs as against Rs. 19·66 lakhs, representing a net increase of Rs. 2·03 lakhs due mainly to higher prices realised from the major forest produce.

As compared with the last year, there was a decrease in the output of coal from the mines at Singareni, Sasti and Tandur, as well as of stone from the Shahabad stone quarries, while the outturn of cement by the Shahabad Cement Company increased by more than cent. per cent. The total income from rents and royalties amounted to Rs. 2·26 lakhs as against Rs. 1·82 lakhs in the preceding year. A mining lease of limestone, marble and china clay was granted to M. Mohammed Nizamuddin for a period of 30 years over an area of 97·8 acres in the Yellandu *taluk* of the Warangal district.

PROTECTION.

The strength of the regular troops consisting of two artillery, three cavalry and 6 infantry regiments was 5,829 and that of the Imperial Service Troops comprising two cavalry regiments was 1,073. The irregulars numbered 12,560. The total expenditure, incurred during the year, was Rs. 66·71 lakhs as compared with 64·89 lakhs.

Mutual relations between the police and the public were of an amicable character. Twenty-nine additional sub-inspectors were sanctioned for the munsiffs' courts. Another important addition to the district police was the creation of the Gulburga Reserve, consisting of one Inspector, 6 Head Constables and 15 Constables to replace the infantry detachment of 200 strong of the Hyderabad regular forces quartered there since the serious riots of 1333 F.

The total strength of the police, both of the city and the districts—was 16,430 comprising 1,936 officers and 14,494 men. As compared with the preceding year, an increase of 14·3 per cent. was recorded in the total number of crimes committed. Cognizable crimes increased from 8,187 to 9,358 and 77 per cent. of them were traced—89·3 per cent. of the latter were prosecuted. Of the cases decided by the courts, 55·6 per cent. ended in convictions, 29·6 per cent. in acquittals or discharges, 14·1 per cent. in compounding and 0·7 per cent. in dismissals on account of death, escape, etc.

The training and discipline of the police was quite efficient, the percentage of literacy being about 50.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the force was Rs. 49·50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 47·77 lakhs in the year before.

A rise of about 0·6 per cent. was recorded in the total disposable cases numbering 1,82,035. 75·8 per cent. of them were disposed of, the increase in disposals being only 0·3 per cent. The average duration of cases disposed of showed a decided improvement on the original civil and criminal side, while that on the appellate civil and criminal sides showed an increase as compared with the corresponding figures in the year before.

As in the year before, a rise in the daily average of under-trial prisoners and convicts was recorded. Juvenile offenders decreased from 32 to 25 and only three of them were sent to the Reformatory, the rest being kept in jails owing to the short terms of sentences they had to undergo. A marked reduction in the escapes effected and in the offences committed against the jail rules indicated the satisfactory behaviour of prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners was better as evidenced by the reduction in the daily average of the sick from 100·13 in 1338 F. to 84·0 in 1339 F.

As a measure towards departmental re-organisation, the smaller states were placed under the direct managements of the First Talukdars vested with powers of the *Nazim*. One new state was added and 9 were released, leaving 72 under it at the end of 1339 F.

The total revenue at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 40·36 lakhs, out of which Rs. 26·45 lakhs were spent during the year. The number of wards was 107—45 boys and 34 girls attended schools, the rest not being of school-going age.

DEVELOPMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

The total rainfall in the dominion was 16·19 per cent. below the normal, being 23·34 inches as against 27·85 inches in 1338 F. Though the monsoons started a little earlier, the rains proved inadequate with the result that most of the districts suffered from scarcity of water and fodder. Belated rains, however, saved the situation to some extent since their sporadic nature followed by protracted droughts brought about a decrease in the total cultivated acreage. Decreases in yields were recorded in all items except wheat, tobacco and oil-seeds. The prices of the principal food-grains such as wheat and rice remained stationary throughout the year, but that of *jawar* fluctuated.

There was no change in the number of farms maintained by the Government. There were two main farms—one for the Telingana districts at Himayatsagar, Hyderabad and the other at Parbhani for the Marathwari districts, two experimental farms at Sangareddi and Nizamsagar and two demonstration farms at Alir and Mahbubnagar. These were devoted to the work chalked out by the Agricultural Adviser. Paras. 157 and 158 of the report dealt with the details of experimental, research and demonstration works done in connection with the principal crops viz. paddy, *jawar*, wheat and cotton and the rotational crops.

The Cotton Section was the most important branch of the main farm of Parbhani. Different kinds of cotton-seeds were sown and their results tested. Special efforts were made for extending the growth of long staple *gaorani* cotton in the Mahrathwara particularly in the districts of Nanded and Parbhani.

Pure seed of *gaorani* cotton, *Dharwar* No. 1, *Gadag* No. 1 and *Banila* worth Rs. 1·46 lakhs was purchased and distributed on *tacavi* for sowing in the *taluqs* of Nanded, Hadgaon and Kandhar in the Nanded district, of Basmath, Kalamnuri, Parbhani and Palam in the Parbhani district and of Jalna in the Aurangabad district. The area sown with the seed supplied measured about a lakh of acres.

The Kumpta area viz. the *taluqs* of Kopbal, Gulburga, Kustagi and Gavati in the Raichur district was included in the "Protected Area" under the Cotton Transport Act in order to stop the import of short staple cotton from the Bellary district and the northern and western portions of the district.

The Boring Section carried out boring work at 12 different places in the dominion: 53 bores were tried out of which 44 proved successful. Altogether 30 hand pumps and 2 power deep well pumps were installed. Twenty-six students were admitted into the Oil-Engine Class, of whom 15 were declared successful at the examination. The demand for modern implements was steadily increasing and the total implements of different kinds supplied to the agriculturists was 100. Experiments were conducted on the cultivators' fields to convince them of the efficacy of agricultural operations on modern scientific methods. A large number of leaflets dealing with the cultivations of ground-nut, *jawar*-smut, the transplanting of paddy, the use of iron ploughs and the preparation of manure were printed in Urdu and Telugu and distributed broadcast among the cultivators free of cost.

The Veterinary Department engaged itself in the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and in horse and cattle breeding. There were 14 stationary and 62 travelling dispensaries in the dominion. Cattle mortality increased by 32·6 per cent. (8,885 against 5,987) which was mostly due to rinderpest and black quarter.

More than 27,000 animals were inoculated and 2·16 lakhs of animals treated: 70 per cent of them at the hospital and dispensaries and the rest by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour. Fifty-seven stallions and 14 bulls were at the stud farms. 14,229 cattle and 1,726 horses were exhibited at different fairs held in the dominion and prizes awarded either in cash or silver bangles to the owners of approved animals.

The total expenditure on the ordinary irrigation amounted to Rs. 21·36 lakhs. Capital works at an estimated cost of Rs. 494·99 lakhs were being carried out to expand irrigation in the Telingana division. The expenditure incurred on the capital works during the year under report was Rs. 50·98 lakhs which brought the total expenditure incurred on them to the end of 1339 F. up to Rs. 408·26 lakhs. The most important of the irrigation project was the Nizamsagar on which a sum of Rs. 48·72 lakhs was spent during the year. The Wyra and the Palair projects were practically completed, the total amount spent on them to the end of 1339 F. being Rs. 32·81 lakhs and Rs. 25·43 lakhs respectively.

Owing to the capricious nature of the monsoons, the *kharif* and *rabi* crops suffered considerably. Consequently, the distressed cultivators had to be conceded relief in the shape of free grazing of cattle and cash on *taccavi*. The subsequent good rains, however, improved the situation and averted the apprehended famine.

Out of Rs. 9·17 lakhs sanctioned by the Famine Board for the completion of 4 roads in the Raichur district left incomplete owing to the closure of relief camps, works valued at Rs. 3·42 lakhs were carried out by the Public Works Department in 1339 F. The Well-Sinking Department completed 289 wells in the Raichur district and 325 wells were in progress. The total expenditure incurred to the end of 1339 F. was Rs. 4·48 lakhs against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 10·20 lakhs. The aggregated expenditure incurred by the Famine and the Well-Sinking departments in 1339 F. was Rs. 5·64 lakhs.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a fall in most of the imported and exported articles resulting in a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the aggregate trade of the dominion—3,893 lakhs against 3,988 lakhs. Imports diminished from 1,875 lakhs to 1,869 lakhs, and exports from 2,113 lakhs to 2,024 lakhs. The chief increases in imports related to fruits, silver, spices and petrol and those in exports to cotton, cotton-seed, *til*, oils, chillies and hemp while the main decreases in the former were under piece-goods, hardware, yarn, gold and salt and those in the latter were under ground-nut, castor-seed, linseed, animals and hides.

The Industrial Engineer, apart from inspecting the ginning and pressing mills, oil-mills, foundries and industrial schools and rendering assistance to a number of factory owners in the layout of their factories, visited jute mills, glass and marble works in British India. The information collected by him in his tour afforded valuable data to help the Government in deciding to fix the maximum rates in the cotton ginning and press mills.

As regards the textile industry, the Expert after undertaking an extensive tour in British India and inspecting important textile centres, formulated schemes to improve the local textile works *viz.* (a) the Cottage Industries Institute, Hyderabad, (b) the district demonstration weaving and dyeing parties, (c) the Cottage Industries sale depôt, (d) the Government Experimental Carpet Factory, Warangal, (e) the survey of hand-loom and dyeing industries and (f) the Jacquard Weaving Institute, Pattan. These schemes were approved by the Government. The construction of a building for the Cottage Industries Institute was nearing completion. This Institute was intended to serve as a central one for the district demonstration parties, supplying *mistries* and improved looms to them, besides serving as a centre

for experiments and designs. The work done in connection with each of the aboveschemes was dealt with in para. 180 of the report.

Three candidates were sent to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay during the year for receiving textile training on the successful completion of which, they would have chances of being utilised as permanent demonstrators.

Although the major portion of the analytical work done by the Industrial Laboratory was of a routine character, yet the sphere of investigations had been enlarged since the entertainment of the Textile Expert. Mr. Yuill, the Special officer for the survey of oil-seeds industry in the State discovered a bye-product obtained during the process of crushing groundnut for oil. Altogether 590 samples were analysed at the Laboratory : 25 from the public and the rest from the government departments. The majority of the analyses related to oil-seeds and cakes. The laboratory gave technical and scientific advice to the manufacturers of inks, oils, tinctures, etc. Training was given to a local manufacturer in preparing inks of standard qualities. Post-graduate students were also trained in different subjects.

Out of the income of the Trust Fund of Rs. 2,71,192 realised from its total investment, Rs. 2,56,752 were sanctioned by the Trustees as grants to 19 industries and Rs. 14,440 were appropriated in granting 3 scholarships for specialisation in the textile industry and one for the study of research work in lac. Out of the uninvested balance, 13 proprietors of different small scale industries were granted loans (in addition to what they had been paid out prior to the end of 1338 F.) amounting to Rs. 1,61,033. The Shahabad Cement Company repaid 14 lakhs towards Rs. 24 lakhs advanced to it and was making satisfactory progress.

The State had 355 factories as defined in the Factories Act, of which 4 were spinning and weaving mills and most of the rest were cotton ginning and press factories, rice, flour and oil mills.

Out of 34 joint stock companies that existed in the dominion in 1339 F. 9 were concerned with banking and insurance, 2 with transit and transport, 14 with trade and manufacture, 4 with mills and presses, one with mining and 4 with theatres and entertainments.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Notwithstanding unfavourable seasonal conditions and a general lowering in the prices of agricultural produce, there was yet an expansion of societies from 2,074 in 1338 F. to 2,164 in 1339 F. due to the indefatigable labours of the department. Of these, one was a dominion bank, 30 central banks, 1,776 agricultural societies and 357 non-agricultural societies. The membership on the other hand declined from 58,923 to 57,016. The working capital showed a rise of about 3 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 190.09 lakhs as compared with Rs. 184.39 lakhs. The owned capital of the societies was reduced from Rs. 71.94 lakhs to Rs. 67.51 lakhs. The decline in it was due to the refund of the share money and reserve fund to the members of the agricultural societies that had completed the first ten years or more of their lives. Government liabilities were reduced by Rs. 1.16 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 3.24 lakhs at the end of 1339 F. Considering the economic condition and the unfavourable agricultural year, the collection of outstandings made during the year was not unsatisfactory.

The Central Co-operative Union subsidised by the Government was making progress in the sphere of training probationers and officers for raising the efficiency of the department and also in educating the rural population, the society *panchayath* and the literate members so that they might intelligibly appreciate by active participation the advantages of co-operation and systematic disposal of work and the maintenance of proper accounts. The Union maintained a free library and a reading room at the headquarters and published the Co-operative and Agricultural Quarterly in all the vernaculars of the State for the benefit of the village societies.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The total expenditure incurred on buildings and roads was Rs. 97·70 lakhs: Rs. 47·80 lakhs were spent on roads, Rs. 30·90 lakhs on buildings, 17·41 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 1·59 lakhs on tools and plant. Sixty-four important buildings pertaining to different Government departments and special buildings such as the Royal Palace at Delhi and the *Shikargah* at Himayatsagar were in progress and 23 of them were completed during 1339 F. Forty-four important roads and 7 bridges in different districts were under construction; 15 of the former and 4 of the latter were completed by the end of 1339 F.

Two hundred and forty-two miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic, thus bringing the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1339 F. to 3,852 miles.

The expenses of the drainage works in 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 14·71 lakhs. The City Improvement Board spent Rs. 16·64 lakhs on works and compensation, Rs. 1·99 lakhs on establishment, Rs. 0·83 lakh on tools and plants and on the maintenance of poor houses and roads, aggregating a total of Rs. 19·46 lakhs. The details of works done by these two departments were described in para. 200-201 and 206 of the report.

On the 1st of April 1930 Government acquired all the property and assets of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company other than their reserve and undertook all their liabilities other than those relating to their stock and debenture holdings. Thenceforth, the railway owned and operated by the Government was known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway. The details of the purchase were given in para. 213 of the report.

The full length of the Parbhani-Purli Railway (39·77 miles) and the Vicarabad-Bidar Railway (a distance of 57½ miles) were opened during the year. The total open mileage in the dominion increased from 1,087·44 miles in 1338 F. to 1,180·49 in 1339 F.: 556·96 miles broad gauge and 623·53 miles metre gauge. The surveys of a broad gauge railway from Vicarabad to Purli and thence to Aurangabad and of Bolda-Manikgarh were completed at a cost Rs. 60,740 and 63,500 respectively.

To cope with increased work devolving upon the Railway Department in consequence of the Government policy for a steady expansion of the railway system, the traffic work of the department was bifurcated into two branches, *viz.* Commerce and Transportation with a separate head for each.

The net earnings of the State Railways were Rs. 127·60 lakhs and their percentage to the capital outlay was 10·26.

The existing rates of postage stamps were increased during the year and they were brought into effect from the first of Thir 1339 F.

The number of post-offices in the State decreased from 772 to 763, and that of letter boxes increased from 623 to 721. Post-offices authorised to open savings banks numbered 327 as against 323 in the previous year. Deposits aggregated Rs. 37·06 lakhs and withdrawals during the year totalled Rs. 27·36 lakhs. It was gratifying to observe that 1339 F. turned out to be an epoch making year within the historic memory of the Postal Department when it was able to show dominantly large savings of Rs. 1·02 lakhs. Receipts amounted to Rs. 10·39 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 9·37 lakhs. This satisfactory result was attributed partly to the additional income realised by the enhanced rates of postage stamps and partly to the efficient and economic supervision of the department.

The telephone administration was divided into two branches—the City Telephone Service and the District Telephone Service. The City Service had 722 exchange lines and 177 extension lines. The total receipts increased by Rs. 7,709 to Rs. 1,57,314. The expenditure too rose from Rs. 1,46,614 in 1338 F. to

Rs. 1,63,609 in 1339 F. The loss sustained by the City Service amounted to Rs. 6,295 as against the surplus of Rs. 2,991 in 1338 F.

No new installation in the districts was sanctioned. Of the three branches of Aurangabad-Jalna, Warangal and Raichur, the first two worked at a loss while the last one gained a poor surplus of only Rs. 226. The total income realised from the three branches totalled Rs. 57,283 and the expenditure thereon amounted to Rs. 71,962. A net loss of Rs. 14,679 was recorded.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the people in the dominion was not so satisfactory as in the previous year, as evidenced by the increased deaths over the births. The total births in the dominion declined by 3·1 per cent. (1·25 lakhs against 1·29 lakhs) while there was a rise of 44·3 per cent. in the total deaths (1·63 lakhs compared with 1·13 lakhs). There was an excess percentage of deaths over births by 41·2. The highest birth rate *per mille* was recorded in the Hyderabad city *viz.* 16·6 and the lowest 4·4 in the Raichur district. Death-rate *per mille* again topped the list against the Hyderabad city (33·43), the lowest rate being recorded against the Raichur district (5·22). As usual fever alone accounted for more than half the total mortality in the dominion. The decline in deaths due to plague from 6,862 to 2,295 was due to the timely preventive and precautionary measures adopted by the department in the city as well as in the districts. Cholera caused 16,170 deaths and small-pox accounted for 2,075 deaths as against 520 and 416 respectively in the previous year.

The plague and the malaria campaigns undertaken by the Government at the headquarters were directed towards all exigent preventive and precautionary measures for checking the spread of the epidemics in the Hyderabad city. These tended to appreciably reduce the number of patients infected from the above maladies and attending the city dispensaries. Special attention was paid by the Sanitary Officers to check the outbreak of epidemics at the important centres of festivals (Urs and Jatras). The travelling dispensaries allocated in the districts treated a number of patients, performed anti-plague and malaria inoculations and vaccinated children.

Important schemes of drainage, water works, city improvement and the opening of congested areas under progress were all calculated to improve the health of the population and the sanitary condition of the city. A scheme for the improvement of the district sanitation submitted by the Director had yet been under the consideration of the Government.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Vaccination Depot was sanctioned at the close of the year under report and was to be enforced from the following year.

Vaccination in the dominion was carried out by 134 vaccinators. In 1339 F. 1·74 lakhs of persons were vaccinated, showing an increase of about 27,000 over and above the figures of the last year, and 87 per cent. of them proved successful.

The Raichur district recorded the highest number of vaccinations whereas the Medak district recorded the lowest. More than nine thousand persons were vaccinated in the city of Hyderabad.

As before, there were 145 hospitals and dispensaries in the dominion. Of these, 131 were maintained by Government, 5 by *Saraj-iKhas*, 7 were aided by the Local Boards and 2 by the State. The number of new patients at the medical institutions showed an increase: 14·40 lakhs against 13·64 lakhs; the largest attendance among the city hospitals *viz.* 91,205 being at the Osmania General Hospital. Among the district hospitals, the Bidar district headed the list with 24,824 patients. The increase in the total number of women patients treated at the different institutions in the city and the districts (5·00 lakhs against

4·69 lakhs) was a decided testimony to the growing confidence of women in the allopathic treatment of the Government institutions.

In the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 2,431 articles were examined and 297 medico-legal cases were dealt with. The number of cases examined at the X-Ray Department was 3,923.

The total expenditure incurred on the Allopathic Branch of the Medical Department was Rs. 14·33 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12·66 lakhs in 1338 Fasli. The expenditure on the Unani branch in which there were 10 Government and 21 aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries amounted to Rs. 1·45 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1·41 lakhs in the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

The educational service was strengthened by the creation of 73 new appointments. The department directed its attention more towards the consolidation of its work than towards its expansion. Public institutions increased

General Progress.

by only 10 from 4,246 in 1338 Fasli to 4,256 in 1339 Fasli, while those purely managed by private agencies showed a considerable fall of 102 and numbered 1,082. The student population attending both the public and private institutions rose from 3·22 lakhs in 1338 Fasli to 3·24 lakhs in 1339 Fasli, and thus registered an increase of two thousand pupils. The percentage of pupils in all schools to the population of the school-going age was 17·3 as against 17·2. The increase in the percentage of boys and that of girls to their respective populations of school-going age was very poor—the former rose from 29·5 to 29·6 and the latter from 4·3 to 4·5. Compared with the preceding year, the total expenditure on education showed a rise of Rs. 4·60 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 90·97 lakhs—Rs. 58·59 lakhs represented the direct expenditure for the maintenance of institutions and Rs. 32·38 lakhs the indirect expenditure for direction, inspection, scholarships, libraries, buildings, furniture and miscellaneous. 39·2 per cent. of the total direct expenditure was spent on primary education, 38·7 per cent. on secondary education, 15·9 on college education and 6·2 on special education.

The number of colleges in the dominion remained the same as in the previous year *viz.* 9—8 affiliated to the Osmania University and one (the Nizam College) to the Madras University. Out of the former two were the First Grade Arts Colleges one known as the Osmania University College and the other as the Zenana College, 3 second grade Arts Colleges for boys only, two professional colleges—Medical and Engineering and one Training College for teachers.

University Education.

During the year three research scholarships of Rs. 75 each were sanctioned for Telugu, Marathi and Canarese to give an impetus to a serious study of these languages in the University. The total strength of students receiving collegiate education increased 1,070 to 1,179. The direct expenditure on the University education was Rs. 9·30 lakhs as against Rs. 7·72 lakhs, indicating an increase of Rs. 1·58 lakhs : Rs. 7·71 lakhs were spent on the Osmania University Colleges and Rs. 1·59 lakhs on the Nizam College. The results produced at the university examinations were quite satisfactory.

High Schools rose from 44 to 47 : 27 English high schools (21 for boys and 6 for girls) and 20 Osmania high schools for

Secondary Education.

boys only where Urdu was the medium of instruction. Six of the English high schools worked for the Local Cambridge examination and the rest for the H. S. L. C. Board examination. The strength of these rose by 1,241 from 17,746 in 1338 Fasli to 18,987 in 1339 Fasli. The total amount spent on the maintenance of high schools increased from Rs. 12·48 lakhs to Rs. 13·11 lakhs.

The number of middle schools was practically the same as in the year before—116 against 117 (101 for boys and 15 for girls). The strength of these was reduced to 27,900 including 1,761 girls, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 29,352 and 2,100 respectively. The total

expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 9·60 lakhs as against Rs. 9·49 lakhs.

An increase was recorded in the total number of primary institutions as well as in their total strength—the former from 4,022 to 4,028 and the latter from 2·89 lakhs to 2·40 lakhs. **Primary Education.** These figures included 357 primary schools for girls, their total strength numbering 36,796 students. The excess in the total expenditure for the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 70,000, the total expenditure being Rs. 22·96 lakhs as compared with Rs. 22·26 lakhs in the preceding year.

The training schools for teachers numbered the same as before *viz.* 8—4 for male teachers and 4 for women teachers and their total strength was 863—168 men and 695 women. **Special Schools.** The Hyderabad Training School had a college section attached to it with two classes—the Teachers' Diploma class for those who had passed the Intermediate Examination and the Secondary Teachers' Certificate class for those who had passed the Matriculation.

The industrial and vocational schools numbered 18 (16 for boys and two for girls) and had a strength of 1,815 pupils, which included 349 students studying at the Osmania Technical Institute. The strength of the Engineering School declined from 96 to 70.

There were 20 theological schools with 859 students on their rolls. Of these, 15 were Islamic schools, (5 Government and 10 aided) and 5 aided Sanskrit and Vaidic schools.

With a view to systematising the physical education to improve the present deplorable condition of the physique of the general student population, the Government was pleased to sanction the establishment of a college of physical education and the appointment of a Director for that purpose. **Physical Education and Boy Scouts.** The college was to be started in 1340 F. and Mr. F. Weber was appointed as the Director. The physical training of the students of the arts and professional colleges located in the city was started by him in accordance with a set scheme of compulsory physical culture formulated by him. Special attention was paid to physical instruction and sports in schools and colleges and most of the former were provided with drill instructors. Three teachers were deputed to the National Y. M. C. A. School, Madras to undergo physical training for one year. Scouting was making good progress in the city as well as in the districts. Scout troops were recruited in some of the districts and at certain commercial centres. They participated in most of the public functions and showed a keen readiness to help people at all times.

Seven students had been in receipt of English scholarships, 4 of Asiatic scholarships and 19 students had been granted educational loans. **Scholarships.** Besides, a large number of general, special and miscellaneous scholarships were granted. The total sum spent under these heads amounted to Rs. 7·00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 5·53 lakhs were spent on scholarships (3·06 within and 2·47 lakhs without the dominion) and 1·47 lakhs were advanced in the shape of educational loans.

The total expenditure on libraries amounted to Rs. 1·19 lakhs, of which Rs. 25,356 were spent on the Asafiah Library. **Libraries.**

Recruitments into the higher grades of the public services continued to be made as before on a combined principle of nomination and competition. **Civil Service Class.** 28 candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and six were selected in the order of merit.

The Translation Bureau of the Osmania University undertook the translation of 71 books in different arts and sciences into Urdu, of which 20 were completed during the year. **Translation Bureau.** The Terms Committee of the Bureau held 163 meetings and coined 4,023 technical terms. The Bureau also undertook the publication of dictionaries of medical, legal and scientific terms.

Apart from the translation of scientific works by the Osmania University Translation Bureau and the Dairat-ul-Marif Press, the number of books published during the year was 395. Classified according to languages, 56 per cent. of the total publications were in Urdu which indicated the popularity of that language as a literary medium.

Besides the usual seismological and meteorological records, much scientific work was done at the Observatory, the details of which were treated in para. 353 of the report. The total expenditure incurred on its maintenance was Rs. 36,013.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The expenditure on religious and charitable grants to individuals and institutions, to mosques and temples, and on religious festivals during the year was Rs. 12·19 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12·69 lakhs in the preceding year.

To do away with the fluctuations in the overhead percentages based on the late Mr. Jagadasian system of casting press accounts, it was proposed to treat the Central Press as a Service Department like the Government presses in British India instead of a quasi-commercial one. This change in the system was expected not only to do away with the large outstandings (Rs. 2·91 lakhs) due by different departments but also to reduce considerably the clerical labour of heavy correspondence necessitated for the recovery of dues. As an experimental measure, the Finance Department accepted the full overhead percentage worked out in the previous year less 40 per cent. as a set-off against the subsidy of a lakh of rupees given to the Press to meet the deficits caused by the non-settlement of dues by certain offices for want of adequate printing grants at their disposal.

The total expenditure on account of payment to workmen on productive works and the overhead cost increased from Rs. 2·58 lakhs in 1338 Fasli to Rs. 2·67 lakhs in 1339 Fasli. The net expenditure after deducting the value of outturn (Rs. 81,279) worked out to Rs. 1·86 lakhs which determined the overhead percentage for 1340 Fasli at 228.

During the year effect was given to full body *nastaliq* type as evolved by the Central Press. The casting of 16 point *naskh* types was taken up during the year.

including the fresh purchases of stationery of the value of Rs. 5·49 lakhs, the total stock at the disposal of the Depot valued Rs. 6·86 lakhs, of which stationery worth Rs. 4·87 lakhs was supplied to the Government offices.

The turnover of the Workshop comprising sale receipts plus the value of finished, loaned and unfinished articles amounted to Rs. 3·94 lakhs. The introduction of improved methods of working resulted in a gross profit of Rs. 50,000.

The receipts and expenditure of the City Electricity Department showed an increase—the former rose from Rs. 12·59 lakhs to 13·91 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 6·48 lakhs to Rs. 7·28 lakhs. The net profit after deducting the depreciation charges and the cost of generation and adding the interest realized on the consumers' deposits, was Rs. 4·36 lakhs, yielding a return of 6·18 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The District Electricity Department was still in its infancy. A power house was established at Aurangabad and it had been working since 1338 Fasli. The total power consumed to the end of 1339 Fasli was about thirty thousand units and the revenue realized amounted to eight thousand and odd. Schemes for the supply of electricity to certain district headquarters were explored and estimates for installations at some of these places were proposed and submitted to Government for sanction.

The number of subscribers to the fund increased from 27,964 to 28,970.

State Insurance fund. Altogether 1,920 proposals were received and 1,876 policies issued in 1339 Fasli, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,105 and 2,175. The amounts invested with the Government at 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. interest were Rs. 46·10 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs respectively.

Archæology. The mausoleum and gardens of Rabi Daurani at Aurangabad, the gardens of Bani Begam and Khan Jahan at Rauza, the Mahadev temple and the Dargah of Hazrat Shamsuddin at Osmanabad and the forts of Raichur and Yadgir were surveyed during the year. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance and repairs of monuments was Rs. 28,129. Nine hundred and sixty-two coins were acquired under treasure-trove in some of the districts of the dominion. In the field of epigraphy 29 inscriptions belonging to the Bahmani Kings, the Adilshahi Kings and seven minor dynasties were found and they were being deciphered for publication. Altogether 76 negatives relating to important monuments in the districts of Bider, Karimnagar, Osmanabad and Raichur were prepared. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 61,833.

Economic Investigation. The economic investigation in the remaining villages of the districts of Nanded, Aurangabad, Warangal and Raichur was completed during the year. The complete reports on the subject were being printed in 5 volumes—the first of which already published dealt with the general summary and district summaries. The other volumes were devoted individually to the aforesaid districts.

Geological Survey Department. The revision of the boundaries of the Dharwar rocks and the Geological mapping of the western portion of the Raichur district planned in 1337 Fasli was continued, 727 sq. miles of the country were mapped and 200 miles of Dharwar boundaries were traced and demarcated. Large scale geological maps were prepared of the area east and north-east of the Maski town. Some further investigations on the occurrence of brine were carried out. A plane table road survey showing all geological features was made to advise the Public Works Department as to the best alignment of a road between Bulganur and Kantal covering a distance of 20 miles. The publication of the geological report in the Journal of the Hyderabad Geological Survey Department was adjourned till the area had been completed up to latitude 77° as its eastern limit. Over a hundred hand specimens of rocks and minerals were identified and some micro-photography was attempted. The water-finding machine was found to hold out no prospects of any practical utility. The department cost the Government Rs. 35,127 as against Rs. 27,723 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* Paras. 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* paras. 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* paras. 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* paras. 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921.)

5. *Vide* paras. 34 to 43 of the Decennial Report from 1322 F. to 1331 F. on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominion.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6. The Land Revenue portfolio together with the departments falling under sections II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and IX of this chapter remained in charge of Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., till the 13th of Aban 1339 F. (18th September 1930) when, under *Farman* of His Exalted Highness, he proceeded to England with the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., Director-General and Secretary to the Revenue Department took over charge and held it till the end of the year. The powers of the Revenue Secretary were exercised by the Joint and Deputy Secretaries *viz* : Moulvi Azizuddin Ali Khan Saheb and Moulvi Gulam Mahmood Sahib Qureshi respectively.

7. A Special Officer of the rank of a First Taluqdar was appointed to the newly formed Nizamsagar district for a period of two years for the purpose of developing the area under the Nizamsagar Project. The Bodhan taluq and two villages of the Yellareddi taluq were constituted into a separate division called ' Borlam ' .

8. The total area of the *Divani* was 3,00,13,907 acres or 56·71 per cent. of the total area of the State. Out of this 2,36,17,720 acres were available for cultivation and the rest was *parampoke* or unassessed waste, mainly occupied by forests, leaving a comparatively small area that could be brought under cultivation. The occupied area increased by 38,479 acres as compared with the previous year and measured 2,18,51,306 acres. The assessed waste decreased by 11,394 acres as compared with the previous year and measured 17,66,414 acres while *parampoke* or unassessed waste increased by 8,753 acres and measured 63,96,187 acres. Out of the total occupied area the Marathwara division contained 1,27,41,937 acres (1,24,57,432 acres dry and 2,84,505 acres wet) and the Telingana division 91,09,369 acres (81,22,158 acres dry and 9,87,211 acres wet).

The number of registered cultivators or landholders including single *pattadars*, joint *pattadars* and *shikmidars* rose from 11,48,096 in 1338 F. to 11,79,037 in 1339 F. that is to say, there was an increase of 30,941. The number of cultivators in the Marathwara and Telingana divisions was as tabulated hereunder :—

Landholders	1338 FASLI		1339 FASLI	
	Marathwara	Telingana	Marathwara	Telingana
Single <i>pattadars</i>	3,49,405	4,84,359	3,58,488	4,88,759
Joint <i>pattadars</i>	1,18,671	96,284	78,002	97,612
<i>Shikmidars</i>	77,606	76,771	1,09,177	96,999
Total ..	5,40,682	6,07,414	5,45,667	6,83,370
Total for Marathwara and Telingana	11,48,096		11,79,037	

The following table showed the area and the assessment per head :—

Tract	Year	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDING IN ACRES		AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRE IN Rs. A. P.	
		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
Marathwara ..	1838 F. ..	23·00	0·53	Rs. A. P. 1 1 7	Rs. A. P. 5 14 8
	1839 F. ..	22·83	0·52	1 1 9	5 13 8
Telingana ..	1838 F. ..	18·34	1·63	0 13 5	11 15 0
	1839 F. ..	12·82	1·56	0 13 6	12 0 0

224 breached irrigation sources were repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,432. Besides, 65 sources were repaired by the *pattadars* and 119 by the Irrigation Department. 13,941 acres of land were cultivated under these bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,89,398.

9. The total *ryotwari* assessment amounted to Rs. 3,41,55,607 as against Rs. 3,39,40,920 in 1338 F., thus showing an increase of Rs. 2,14,687. The remission granted amounted to Rs. 67,55,559 as against Rs. 38,59,469 in the previous year. Out of the total remission, Telingana alone accounted for Rs. 63·39 lakhs and of this Rs. 40·80 lakhs were due to excess or deficit of water, the rest being due to other causes such as breached irrigation sources, submergence of land prior to cultivation, and loss of crop, etc.

10. The total realization of revenue under all heads including excess collection and collections on account of arrears amounted to Rs. 3,01,44,055 as against Rs. 3,40,46,509 showing a fall of Rs. 39,02,454 due mostly to the general trade depression and unfavourable agricultural seasons.

11. The total demand (after deducting the amount remitted) including *Sivai jamabandi* item amounted to Rs. 2,81,59,866. Out of this Rs. 2,79,04,104 were collected, Rs. 53,044 were written off and Rs. 2,02,178 were outstanding. The corresponding figure for demand for 1338 F., was Rs. 3,12,22,042. Out of this, Rs. 3,08,92,172 were collected and Rs. 51,809 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,78,061 to be settled.

12. Including *Sivai jamabandi*, the total arrears at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 27,56,325. Out of this Rs. 6,25,744 or 22·70 per cent. were collected and Rs. 2,07,144 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,23,437. If the current outstanding balance be added to this, the total arrears would amount to Rs. 21,26,155.

13. The demand on account of other sources *viz*; (I) *Peshkush* and *punmaqta*, (II) fruit trees and (III) miscellaneous including *Sivai jamabandi* items amounted to Rs. 16,24,391. Out of this, Rs. 14,14,768 or 87·09 per cent. were collected and Rs. 5,589 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,04,034.

The demand on account of arrears amounted to Rs. 18,18,185. Adding Rs. 1,42,418 on account of *Sivai jamabandi* the total worked up to Rs. 19,60,603. Out of this, Rs. 1,84,379 or 9·43 per cent. were collected and Rs. 2,20,018 were written off as irrecoverable, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 15,56,206. Including the current year's arrears (Rs. 2,04,034) this left a total balance of Rs. 17,60,240. Thus the total arrears outstanding at the end of 1339 F. on account of all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 38,86,395 as against Rs. 44,97,168 at the end of the previous year.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

14. The Secretary and Director-General of Revenue controlled the Survey and Settlement Department as the Commissioner till the end of the year.

15. Moulvi Ghulam Mustafa Saheb Qureshi worked as the Superintendent, Hyderabad division and Moulvi Jafar Ali Khan Saheb as the Superintendent, Warangal division throughout the year.

16. Original survey was undertaken in 77 villages of the Hyderabad division and 21 of the Warangal division, the total area thus surveyed measuring 2,18,481 acres. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1,42,834. The average cost per acre was Rs. 0-7-7 in the Hyderabad division while in the Warangal division it was Rs. 2-0-7.

17. 68 villages of the Hyderabad division and 13 of the Warangal division comprising over 2,10,486 acres were reclassified at a cost of Rs. 63,469. The average cost per acre was Re. 0-3-5 in the Hyderabad division and Rs. 1-0-8 in the Warangal division.

18. Revision operations were carried out in 128 villages of the Hyderabad division and 29 villages of the Warangal division covering an area of 3,53,252 acres. The expenditure incurred on these amounted to Rs. 1,78,653. The average cost per acre was Re. 0-5-0 in the Hyderabad division and Rs. 1-15-3 in the Warangal division.

19. During the year the Traverse Party carried on survey operations in 122 villages of the Lakshettipett taluq. The 'akar' or recess work of 512 villages was completed (349 villages of the Hyderabad division and 163 of the Warangal division).

20. Revised rates were announced in 376 villages of the Hyderabad division and in 136 of the Warangal division. The total enhancement amounted to Rs. 3,22,975 or 24.96 per cent.

21. Cases of boundary disputes including the arrears of the previous year that came up for hearing in the Hyderabad division numbered 89. Out of these 25 cases were disposed of. In the Warangal division 100 cases were preferred out of which 27 were disposed of.

22. In the 'Ambarkhana' or central store, attached to the Hyderabad division, the work of map drawing, printing and binding was carried out as usual. 805 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 19,530. Besides, 431 maps were coloured, 381 revised at a total cost of Rs. 4,844, and 11,230 printed at a cost of Rs. 14,231. The total expenditure of the Ambarkhana was Rs. 52,098. The amount realised by the sale of maps and other miscellaneous articles was Rs. 4,416.

23. The cost of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,20,257. The expenditure on the survey and settlement operations in *jagirs* amounted to Rs. 82,937, out of which Rs. 54,000 were realised and Rs. 28,937 were yet to be realised.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

24. Rai Jagmohan Lal Saheb remained in charge of the Inam Settlement Department as the Nazim and Nawab Rasul Yar Jung Bahadur as the Additional (*Zaid*) Nazim throughout the year.

25. During the year, *inams* to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of Rs. 77,682 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 25,419 were resumed.

Result of inam enquiries.

26. The nature and the annual revenue of the *inam* claims disposed of during the year were as tabulated below :—

Classification of inam claims.

Nature of <i>inam</i> claims				Value confirmed	Value resumed
				Rs.	Rs.
Jagir	..	..	..	65,591	21,746
Maqta	..	..	..	1,801	3,005
Agrahar	..	..	..	346	8
Inam land	..	..	..	2,712	660
Seri land	..	..	..	2,916	..
Cash rusum	..	..	..	4,136	..
Cash yomia	..	..	..	180	..
Total ..				77,682	25,419

27. During the year 56 *inam* certificates were issued as against 52 in the previous year.

Inam certificates.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

28. Moulvi Mohammed Taqi Saheb held the office of the Excise Commissioner till the end of Azur 1339 F., and Mr. S. M. Bharucha, B.A., of the Bombay Service took over charge on the 18th Dai 1339 F.

Control.

29. New rules for the recruitment of officers into the Excise Department were sanctioned, according to which the minimum qualification for an entrant into the service is the passing of the Matriculation Examination. Further, it was laid down that graduates would be appointed direct as Inspectors and Superintendents when possible and all officers under 45 years of age would have to pass the departmental examination within two years from the date the examination rules were brought into force.

Recruitment rules.

30. The duty on *ganjah* was increased from Rs. 18 per seer to Rs. 25 per seer, and on *bhang* from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per seer, equalising it to that prevailing in Madras. Although the duty on *ganjah* was raised cent. per cent. in two years (it was Rs. 12-8-0 per seer in 1337 F.) it was still lower than that in the Bombay Presidency, viz., Rs. 35 charged from the 1st April 1931.

Changes in duty.

The duty on country-made "foreign" liquor was increased from Rs. 6-9-0 per gallon of 25° U. P. to Rs. 7-8-0. There was no other change during the year.

31. The total demand of excise revenue from all sources showed a decrease of Rs. 53,297 as against the preceding year and amounted to Rs. 1,80,94,675. Out of this, Rs. 1,73,98,428 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,96,427 the percentage of collection to demand being 96·15 as compared with 98·53 in the preceding year. The fall in revenue was due to the general trade depression resulting in shortage of export trade and steady decline in prices, which had its reflex action on the sales of liquor and toddy since the latter depend upon the people having ready and surplus cash.

Demand, collection and balance : current and arrears.

The departmental demand on account of government arrears at the close of 1338 F. amounted to Rs. 17,58,411. To this Rs. 13,441 were added as a further inclusion on account of some districts and Rs. 38,709 were deducted as recovered in the previous years but not credited to the department. Thus the net demand worked up to Rs. 17,33,143. Out of this Rs. 4,59,476 or 26·79 per cent. were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,73,667.

Thus the total realisation of excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,78,57,904 as against Rs. 1,87,81,438 in 1338 F., showing a decrease of Rs. 9,23,534 due to the above mentioned causes.

32. The gross excise revenue (including Rs. 33,039 on account of poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 1,80,94,675. After deducting compensation payable to the Sarf-i-Khas (Rs. 31,550), *Jagirdars* (Rs. 7,35,822), the amount payable to the British Cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad (Rs. 11,28,778) and the price of opium and commission to vendors (Rs. 2,21,108), the net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,59,77,422.

33. There were 8,897 liquor and 20,705 *sendhi* shops. The quantity of liquor consumed was 8,24,897 gallons as against 9,10,427 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 85,530 gallons.

34. The total number of cases referred to law courts, including those pending disposal at the end of 1338 F. was 287. Out of these, convictions were announced in 109 cases and 39 cases were dismissed, leaving a balance of 139 cases. The number of cases taken up for departmental enquiry inclusive of those pending at the end of 1338 F. was 7,997. Out of these, 3,994 were proved and 844 cases were dismissed, leaving 3,159 cases still pending investigation. The amount of fine realised was Rs. 85,993.

35. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 9,17,606 as compared with Rs. 8,52,262 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to the fact that the post of Deputy Commissioner which lay vacant for three years, was filled up and more expenditure was incurred on tours and annual increments in the officers' salaries.

SECTION V.

Forests.

36. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued to be the Inspector-General of Forests.

37. The total area of the State Forests, both protected and open, increased from 9,612·37 sq. miles at the close of 1338 F. to 9,632·11 sq. miles at the end of 1339 F., showing a net increase of 19·74 sq. miles.

38. 35·76 miles of new line were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 139-6-0; the length of old lines repaired measured 8,922·02 miles. In addition to the repairs of existing pillars, 1,900 new ones were erected at a cost of Rs. 972-13-10.

39. The department was engaged in demarcating, mapping or surveying the annual coupes where systematic working had been in progress. The Survey of India Party No. 6 surveyed the forests of Mulug, Warangal and Pakhal taluqs of the Warangal division, the Aknur and Mirzapalli blocks of the Karimnagar division and also completed the work in the Yellareddy reserve of the Nizamabad division.

40. The working plan parties of the Eastern and Western circles reconnoitered 2,68,525 acres or 419 sq. miles. The total expenditure incurred on the work including pay and allowances of the officers and establishment amounted to Rs. 27,627. Only one revised working plan for the Gubbagurti forests in the Khammamett division covering an area of 17,120 acres was submitted to Government for sanction. Government sanction was accorded to the working plan of the Kodimal block of the Karimnagar division covering an area of 29,927 acres.

41. No roads were constructed or maintained by the department. In the Khammamett division two forest huts, one at Karepalli and the other at the Kottaguda Railway station were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 601 for the use of Burdaraghavapur and Shujaat Nagar range officers respectively. Also the Kallur range office was maintained departmentally at a cost of Rs. 48-12-0.

42. Including the pending cases of the previous year, the total number of cases dealt with departmentally was 8,717. Out of these, 3,554 were disposed of during the year. The average incidence of fine per case compounded fell from Rs. 19 in the previous year to Rs. 16. The incidence was higher than the average in Karimnagar, Nirmal, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar divisions. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 51,474 as compared with Rs. 51,823 in the previous year. The total acquittals in the department or criminal courts were 363 against 497 in the previous year. The number of cases, referred to criminal courts pending at the commencement of the year was 7 to which 9 new ones were added. Out of the total of 16 cases, convictions were announced in 4; 9 were discharged and three remained pending.

43. The area attempted to be fire-protected during the year was 5,54,938 acres against 5,42,952 in the previous year. An area of 40,482 acres was reported to have been burnt leaving 5,14,456 acres as actually protected. The total expenditure on fire protection works amounted to Rs. 5,961 as against Rs. 7,364 in the previous year, the cost varying between Re. 0-3-8 per 100 acres in the Mahbubnagar division and Rs. 2-15-6 in the Nalgonda division.

44. The forest area totally closed to grazing fell from 324.38 sq. miles in the last year to 296.09 sq. miles. The area closed for a part of the year was 48.91 sq. miles against 36.01 sq. miles. The total grazing revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 10,29,136 as against Rs. 9,99,276 in the previous year. Of this, the forest officers collected Rs. 4,35,646 while Rs. 5,93,490 were collected by the revenue officers.

45. *Natural regeneration.*—Seedlings of teak were found growing in the Warangal division and some of the areas of the Asifabad division. The regeneration was poor in the Nirmal division and was satisfactory in the Khammamett division. Reproduction of teak in the Nizamabad division was very satisfactory. Seedling of *nallamaddy* were growing in the Warangal and Nizamabad divisions and *abnus* and *palas* in the Warangal division. Bamboos flowered in extensive areas of the Nirmal division and younger-crops sprouted up like grass in the same division. *Yeppa* seeds in the Khammamett division germinated profusely and notwithstanding the protracted cessation of the monsoons during the month of Shahrewar, which affected most seedlings, the surviving generations out-numbered those of the previous year. *Satin* regeneration was profuse in Yellandu. Regeneration from coppice was satisfactory in the Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Nanded divisions. Natural regeneration was deficient in the Aurangabad division owing to defective factors of the soil.

Artificial regeneration.—Out of 335 teak plants in the Warangal division which had attained the height of 5 ft. to 8 ft. at the end of 1338 F., only 308 plants survived. In addition to these, about 200 small trees, probably root suckers, were found. And out of 1,840 teak seedlings mentioned in the report of the previous year, 1,232 plants survived. In the Nirmal division 312 seeds of bamboo seeds had been sown which mostly germinated. 25 clumps of *dendrocalamus strictus* sown in the Khammamett division during 1336 F. survived and attained a height of 4 ft. Further, 200 seeds germinated out of the seeds sown.

Two more plots were selected for the sowing and transplantation of *sandal*. In the older areas, there were 20 plants, the tallest being 16 feet and in the Strutt pit area six seedlings appeared and 37 transplants were

doing well. In this area *Jatropha* was also being introduced to serve as the host plant for *sandal*. Seedlings in the Yellandu Range office compound attained a height ranging between 38 inches and 50 inches. In the Lankapalli of the Annapredypalli Range, 132 seedlings of *sandal* were sown last year, of which 14 were heading well, and 120 more freshly germinated during the year.

In the Medak division sowing operations were carried out last year in an area of ten acres. Owing to scarcity of rain many seedlings died and these blanks were filled with 5,000 fresh seedlings of teak. In some areas of the Nander division, *babool buns* were ploughed and sown with *acacia arabica* (babool) seeds at a cost of Rs. 53. Dibbling of various stems of reeds was also carried out in 1,607 pits over an area of 54.26 acres free of cost. The result was satisfactory. In the Karimnagar division broad cast sowings of *babool bun* were carried out. In one portion germination was not satisfactory and consequently it was resown. On the whole the regeneration was fairly extensive.

In the Asafabad, Aurangabad, Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar divisions sowings or plantings were not carried out owing to long breaks in the monsoons. In the Gulbarga division the old bamboo clumps suffered heavily due to the unfavourable conditions of the monsoons.

46. The total area exploited systematically during the year inclusive of the previous years' arrears of unworked coupes was 34,393 acres against 29,602 acres in 1338 F. Sale on permits of small 'gairee' timber and firewood was allowed to a limited extent from open forests where systematic fellings had not been started or coupes were situated at long distances apart. Bamboo under sanctioned felling schemes was felled over an area of 1,03,981 acres against 98,553 acres in the previous year. As usual other minor produce was sold by public auction. Departmental sale of firewood was not carried on any large scale in any division and it was restricted only to the material obtained in cutting the boundary lines or coupe boundaries. In the Nalgonda division honey was collected departmentally at a cost of Rs. 33-3-4 and it fetched a revenue of Rs. 123-8-0. Lac was cultivated in Ramayampalli, Manchippa, Bemgal, Sirsilla, Nersampett, Nirmal, Ootnur, Chinterguda and Jagtiyal ranges. The total yield was 1,143 maunds, 7 seers and 40 tolas.

47. The receipts from the sale of timber and fuel amounted to Rs. 8,22,456 as compared with Rs. 5,99,465 in 1338 F. showing an increase of Rs. 2,22,991. The revenue from minor forest produce decreased from Rs. 12,61,975 in 1338 Fasli to Rs. 12,58,036 in 1339 Fasli showing a net deficit of Rs. 3,939. These figures included the revenue cess, etc., collected by the Revenue officers as well. There was an increase in the revenue derived from grass and grazing and a decrease in other items particularly fruits, barks and leaves which might be accounted for by the fluctuating demands for these.

48. The gross receipts under all heads of forests, amounted to Rs. 21,68,809 as against Rs. 19,65,785 in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 2,03,024. This increase was chiefly due to better prices being realised for the major forest produce. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 7,28,862 as against Rs. 7,58,603 in 1338 Fasli. These figures included (1) the charges on account of conservancy and works and (2) the establishment and contingencies.

Arrears due to the department at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 1,86,554 to which Rs. 6,349 were added. Thus the total amounted to Rs. 1,92,903. Out of these Rs. 11,489 were written off and Rs. 35,936 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,478. The current demands amounted to Rs. 22,28,410 out of which Rs. 21,32,873 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,537 or about 4.28 per cent. of the demand against 1.66 of the last year.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

49. Nawab Rustum Jung Bahadur continued as the Customs Commissioner throughout the year.

50. There was a fall of Rs. 8·49 lakhs or 4·5 per cent. in the customs revenue which stood at Rs. 175·51 lakhs as against 184·00 lakhs in 1338 F.

The revenue from imports (including octroi realisation) fell from Rs. 81·08 lakhs to Rs. 78·04 lakhs showing a deficit of 3·7 per cent. Increases in import revenues exceeding Rs. 10,000 occurred in silver (·68 lakh), ground-nuts (·12 lakh), fruits (·12 lakh), petrol (·22 lakh), and miscellaneous (·44 lakh). Substantial decreases in import revenue related to piece-goods (1·01 lakh), yarn (·40 lakh), cutlery and hardware (·49 lakh), gold (·31 lakh), salt (1·08 lakh) corrugated iron sheets (·29 lakh), sugar (·18 lakh), jaggery (·40 lakh), gunny bags and sacking (·18 lakh), and hides (·17 lakh).

The revenue from exports, mainly confined to raw produce, showed a net decrease of 5·3 per cent. from Rs. 102·31 lakhs in 1338 Fasli to Rs. 99·81 lakhs. The chief decreases were observed in castor seed (2·90 lakhs), grain (2·25 lakhs), ground-nuts (1·40 lakhs), linseed (1·29 lakhs), animals (·62 lakh), and miscellaneous (·70 lakh), while the chief increases were noticed in cotton (3·45 lakhs), oils (·58 lakh), *til* (·19 lakh), and hemp (·10 lakh).

The miscellaneous receipts from different sources such as fines, godown rents, etc., increased from Rs. 61,589 in 1338 F. to Rs. 65,968 in 1339 Fasli.

The *Diwani* revenue including the 25 per cent. contribution from the *Saraf-i-Khas* customs was Rs. 158·04 lakhs in 1339 F. as compared with Rs. 162·04 lakhs in 1338 Fasli.

51. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free increased from Rs. 347·99 lakhs to Rs. 418·44 lakhs. The value of goods passed duty free in favour of Government Departments, Residency staff, British garrison, Post and Telegraph offices, Missions, the Singareni Collieries and the mills, etc., increased from Rs. 96·47 lakhs in 1338 F. to Rs. 109·95 lakhs in 1339 F., and the duty remitted on the same amounted to Rs. 5·50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·77 lakhs in the previous year.

52. The following changes in the duty or valuation of commodities were sanctioned by Government in 1339 Fasli:—

Name of commodities	Duty levied on imports or exports	OLD RATES		REVISED RATES	
		Per palla or head	Ad valorem	Per palla or head	Ad valorem
Wheat	Exports	Re. 1-10-0 per palla	..	Re. 1-6-0 per palla	..
Cinema films	Imports	Free	..	5 per cent. on 1/8 of the price (2 annas a foot)	..
Goats and Sheep	Imports (excluding octroi)	Rs. 7-8-0 per 100 heads	..	Rs. 15 per 100 heads	..
Do	Exports	Rs. 35 per 100 heads	..	Rs. 25 per 100 heads	..
Tobacco (whole or cut)	Imports & Export	Rs. 2 per palla	..	..	5 per cent.
Do refuse	Import & Export	As. 0-8-0 per palla	..	..	Free
Cart-wheels with tyres	Exports	..	5 per cent.	..	Free
Ropes made of palm leaves	Import & Exports	Free	..	..	5 per cent.
Coarse twine	Imports & Exports	Free	..	..	5 per cent

53. During the year, a scheme for a separate staff to audit the receipts of the department was sanctioned.

54. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of establishment charges, contingencies, buildings, rents, taxes, refund, etc., amounted to Rs. 19,28,530 as compared with Rs. 17,59,681 in the previous year, which meant an excess of Rs. 1,68,890.

SECTION VII

Wards' Estates.

55. The Court of Wards remained in charge of Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan Saheb till the 17th of Aban 1339 F. when he went on tour and Moulvi Ghulam Mahmood Saheb Qurashi, H.C.S., Deputy Revenue Secretary worked at the headquarters as the Nazim.

56. In the reorganisation of the department, the petty estates were placed under the direct management of the First Talukdars vested with powers of the Nazim. The total number of estates at the end of 1338 F. was 90. During the year one new estate was added, nine were released, leaving 82 at its close. Of these, 39 were under the direct management of the Court, 39 under the First Talukdars and 4 under Honorary Superintendents.

57. The release of 9 estates resulted in the fall of the gross *Jamabandi* demand by 5.16 lakhs, from Rs. 30.62 lakhs in 1338 F. to Rs. 25.46 lakhs in 1339 F. Deducting the seasonal remission of 2.99 lakhs granted during the year, the net demand stood at 22.47 lakhs. Including the arrears of the last year *viz.* 9.09 lakhs, the total demand for the year under report amounted to 31.56 lakhs. Out of this 22.35 lakhs were collected and .87 lakh were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of 8.34 lakhs outstanding at the end of the year.

The opening balance at the commencement of the year was 16.37 lakhs and the aggregate collections during the year amounted to Rs. 23.99 lakhs. Thus the total at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 40.36 lakhs, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 26.45 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 13.91 lakhs at the end of the year.

58. Out of 577 villages, 247 were surveyed and settled, 192 were being surveyed and the reports of 110 villages were pending disposal, leaving 28 villages unsettled at the end of the year.

59. There was a considerable increase of expenditure under this head. Rs. 1,26,796 were spent in 1339 F. compared with Rs. 34,981 in 1338 Fasli.

60. The practice of borrowing money by one estate from another, termed "Inter-estate liabilities" was stopped and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was set apart from the "two-anna" fund for advancing loans to estates. Inter-estate liabilities to the extent of Rs. 12,507 were closed and fresh loans of Rs. 5,350 were advanced to some of the estates from the said grant, making a total of Rs. 17,857 to be recovered from them against which Rs. 10,742 were paid off during the year.

Suits connected with outside liabilities to the value of Rs. 42,07,257 including fresh suits to the value of Rs. 1,82,989 were filed in the Civil courts. Of these, claims of Rs. 16,276 were dismissed and those of the value of Rs. 54,125 were decreed, thus leaving suits to the value of Rs. 41,36,856 pending at the end of 1339. F. In the Court of Wards suits to the value of Rs. 1,17,535 were pending enquiry at the end of 1338 F. During 1339 F. fresh suits of the value of Rs. 24,133 were filed, bringing up the total value of suits under enquiry to Rs. 1,41,668. Of these, claims of Rs. 10,177 were admitted and those of the value of Rs. 1,31,491 were dismissed, leaving no suit pending at the close of the year.

Debts due to estates amounted to Rs. 4,07,298. Out of this Rs. 30,000 were recovered during the year and Rs. 80,000 were written off from the accounts owing to the release of certain estates, thus leaving Rs. 2,97,298 at the close of the year to be recovered.

61. There were 107 wards (boys 62 and girls 45) under the guardianship of the Court. Of these, 14 studied in the Jagirdars' College, 31 boys and 34 girls attended public and private institutions, one was in service and the rest were not of school-going age except two who were insane.

62. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the commencement of the year was Rs. 89,820. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,11,355 making a total of Rs. 4,01,175 against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,06,672 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 94,503 to the credit of the Court at the end of 1339 F. The total investments of estates to the close of 1339 F., amounted to Rs. 47,20,175.

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

63. The total number of wells sunk by ryots was 1,065 in 1339 F., as against 1,185 in 1338 F. The largest number sunk was in the Karimnagar district, being 911; while the smallest was in the Aurangabad and Adilabad districts, being 2 in each. No new wells were sunk in the districts of Nanded, Raichur, Osmanabad, Medak, Bidar, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda.

64. The total amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 66,952 as against Rs. 37,387 in 1338 F. The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 63 the actual per well varying from Rs. 1,000 in the Aurangabad district to Rs. 26 in the Karimnagar district.

65. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 1,779 acres as against 1,661 in 1338 F.

SECTION IX.

Famine and Well-Sinking.

66. The Director-General and Secretary to the Revenue Department held charge of the Famine Administration under the orders of the Famine Board, composed of the Honourable Members for Finance, Revenue and Public Works with their respective secretaries.

Captain L. Munn, O. B. E., continued to be in charge of the Well-Sinking Department throughout the year except for 4 months when he went on leave and Mr. Asadulla, C. E., B. SC., A. M. I. E. looked after the work in progress.

67. Owing to the capricious nature of the monsoons, the *kharif* and *Rabi* crops suffered considerably in the taluqs of Devarkonda, Shorapur, Shahpur and Devdrug. Scarcity of fodder was also reported from the districts of Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda and Medak. In order to help the agriculturist, reserved forests in the affected area were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle; and Rs. 1.55 lakhs out of Rs. 4 lakhs sanctioned by Government were distributed in the affected tracts on *takavi* in addition to the Revenue and Local Funds allotments. However, the subsequent rains allayed the apprehensions of fodder scarcity and improved the withering crops to the great relief of the agriculturist and the labourer.

The work of Well-Sinking begun in the Lingsugur taluq was soon expanded and extended to the taluqs of Kustagi; Sindhnur, Gangavati and Manvi together with the Gurgunta Samastan, covering an area of about 2,400 sq. miles. The works in the Lingsugur, Kushtagi and Sindhnur taluqs were nearing completion and those in Gangavati and Manvi were recently started. The number of wells whose construction was in progress increased from 200 in 1338 F. to 325 in 1339 F. The total number fully completed to the end of 1339 F. which the villagers could make use of, was 289. These supplied drinkable water to nearly 2 lakhs of souls and their cattle at the rate of 5 gallons per head.

The total expenditure incurred to the end of 1339 F. was Rs. 4·98 lakhs against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 10·20 lakhs. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 1·88 lakhs, of which Rs. 87,000 were spent on works and the rest on establishment, tools, plants and investigation, the average cost per coarse rubble well being Rs. 797-6-4, and that for a cement concrete steined one—a purely departmental specification—being Rs. 620-8-0.

68. Out of a total allotment of Rs. 9½ lakhs sanctioned by the Famine Board for the construction of roads in the districts of Raichur and Nalgonda, works valued at Rs. 3,41,933 were carried out by the Public Works Department.

69. The total expenditure incurred on the Famine and Well-Sinking department in 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 5,64,442.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

70. Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

71. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council which was composed, as before, of 20 members, 8 of whom were non-officials.

72. Two council and 39 select committee meetings were held during the year as against 1 and 37 in the previous one.

The Council passed the following Acts :—

(1) *An act to amend the Hyderabad Companies Acts.*—‘ There was no provision in the Hyderabad Companies Act No. IV of 1320 for the maintenance of a branch register of the shareholders of joint-stock companies registered under the Act outside the Nizam’s dominion like that in the Indian Companies Act which provided for the maintenance of such registers in the United Kingdom. This rendered impossible the sale of the Shahabad Cement Company shares in the Bombay market by those shareholders who had purchased them in the Bombay market. If the people of Bombay had not purchased these shares the company would not have come into being. It was also hoped that this provision would enable British Indian capital to flow freely into the State and contribute to the promotion and development of the State industries. Hence the Hyderabad Companies Act was accordingly amended.’

(2) *The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act.*—‘ There was no law in the State for the organized marketing of agricultural produce and so reasonable prices could not be ensured to the agriculturist. Also the fact of there being no regular inspection of the weights, scales and measures employed, resulted in the loss of the producer. Sometimes large quantities of the produce were extorted as samples as also for religious, charitable and other similar purposes against which the agriculturist was powerless to protest. Therefore, with a view to securing better prices, enforcing accurate weighments and protecting the producers against forcible and arbitrary deductions, the Agricultural Markets Act was passed.’

(3) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transportation Act.*—‘ The Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act was based on the British Indian Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act and in consonance with it it was intended by the Legislature to dispense with the need of a license being obtained by the consignee of cotton if the stations of despatch and consignment were both situated within the “ protected area ” but unintentionally and erroneously, the provision found place in the Act making it incumbent on Station-masters to satisfy themselves as to the possession of a license for importing cotton by the consignee before delivery was given even when both the stations lay in the “ protected area. ” Also when the station of despatch was outside the “ protected area ” and the station of consignment inside it it was intended to make it incumbent on a Station-master to refuse delivery of a consignment of cotton unless he was satisfied that the consignee had a license for importing the same but the words used in the Act gave discretion to the Station-master which clearly was not the intention of the Legislature. Hence the Amending Act was passed with a view to rectifying the above defects’.

(4) *An Act to amend the Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act.* 'The Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act provided that disputes arising between members of the co-operative societies in connection with the work of the societies were to be referred to the Registrar for decision and if the Registrar thought fit to arbitration. No appeal lay against the awards of the arbitrators under the Act. Besides, the decisions of the Registrar or the arbitration awards could not be enforced by Revenue Courts which was the easier and more practicable method followed in British India. The Government thought it advisable and consistent with the practice in British India, to provide for appeals against the awards of arbitration as also for the enforcement of the awards by Revenue Courts. Hence the present Act embodying the said features was passed.'

73. The following bills had been *sub-judice* at the close of 1339 F. :—

Bills.

- (i) A Bill relating to the Municipal Act.
- (ii) A Bill relating to the Electricity Act.
- (iii) A Bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum Act.
- (iv) A Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.
- (v) A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as proposed by Pandit Keshav Rao.
- (vi) A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as proposed by Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur.
- (vii) A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as proposed by Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur.
- (viii) A Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (ix) A Bill to amend the Companies Act.
- (x) A Bill to amend the Stamps Act.
- (xi) A Bill relating to the Boilers Act.
- (xii) A Bill relating to the Irrigation Act.
- (xiii) A Bill relating to the Hindu Widow Marriage Act.

74. The total cost of the department during the year was Rs. 90,907 compared with Rs. 85,073 in 1338 F.

Cost.

SECTION II.

Justice.

75. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Chief Justice during the year. Rai Bisheshwarnath, B.A., LL.B., a member of the Hyderabad Legal Bar was appointed as an additional puisne judge with effect from the 21st Dai 1339 F. The High Court had thus seven puisne judges as against six in the previous year.

Control.

76. The judicial staff subordinate to the High Court and comprised of 130 members consisted of Divisional Judges District Judges and Munsiffs. The Judiciary of the Hyderabad city was composed of separate officers for civil and criminal works. Besides, there was one Honorary Session Judge and seven Honorary Magistrates. The Judicial work in the *Sarf-i-Khas* jurisdiction where no separation was recognized of judicial and executive functions as in the *Diwani* was performed by 26 officers who exercised both these powers.

Cadre.

77. The total number of cases, civil and criminal combined, filed during the year increased by 1,179 or 0·8 per cent. from 1,36,810 in 1338 F. to 1,37,989 in 1339 F. as against an increase of 4 per cent. in 1338 F. Including arrears of the previous year, the total for disposal numbered 1,82,035 and 75·8 per cent. of them were disposed of as compared with 75·5 per cent. in the previous year. In other words, the disposals increased by ·3 per cent.

General progress.

With reference to the speed of justice or the average duration of cases, it was noted that there was a satisfactory reduction on the original civil and criminal sides, while on the appellate side there was an increase. A marked increase was observed in the average duration of the appellate civil and criminal work of the High Court which was said to be due to the fact that the judges had to devote much of their time to Judicial Committees, the Vana-parthi case, the Nanded riot and *Atiat* cases.

78. The City and the District Police taken together prosecuted 11,810 persons before the courts for offences under the Penal Code, of whom 45·23 per cent. were convicted. The total number of convicts under all sorts of offences figured 22,226, of whom 13·15 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment and the rest prosecuted for offences under the Municipal Act and Local Laws were fined. In all 117 appeals against acquittals on behalf of Government were heard by the High Court and 26 or 22 per cent. of them were accepted. Ten persons were condemned by the High Court to sentences of death and life sentences were declared against 37 persons.

During the year the grade increments of two district judges and three munsifs were stopped. One munsif was suspended, one was degraded to the post of a 2nd grade clerk and two were reported about for dismissal.

79. The total receipts of the Judicial Department decreased from Rs. 17,57,376 to Rs. 17,37,019 showing a fall of Rs. 20,357 while the total expenditure increased by Rs. 1,06,145 from Rs. 20,40,425 in 1338 F. to Rs. 21,46,570 in 1339 F.

The total receipts of the *Jagir* courts decreased from Rs. 1,93,166 to Rs. 1,78,413, while their total expenditure increased from Rs. 3,39,296 to Rs. 3,59,690 in 1339 F.

A.—Civil Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

80. The total number of original civil suits instituted was 25,960 against 25,639, which registered an increase of 321 suits or 1·2 per cent. as compared with 3 per cent. in the preceding year. The distribution of suits among the different courts in 1338 F. and 1339 F. was as follows :—

Courts	1338 F.	1339 F
High Court	31	34
Divisional Courts	84	90
District Courts	2,391	2,634
City Courts	2,065	2,113
Munsifs' Courts	21,044	21,059
Tahsil Courts	24	30
Total ..	25,639	25,960

District courts alone registered an increase of 243 suits and the rest were shared by other courts. 61·1 per cent. of the total suits related to money or movable property, 21·3 per cent. to immovable property and 17·6 per cent. to titles and other matters. Suits under the rent law numbered only 292, while money suits increased from 15,513 to 15,863. About 80 per cent. of them were preferred in the munsifs' courts.

81. The total value of suits increased by Rs. 11,11,141 to Rs. 1,45,66,722 recording a rise of 8·2 per cent. as against 4·1 per cent. in the preceding year. 71·7 per cent. of these related to values under Rs. 500, 10·6 per cent. to those between Rs. 500 and 1,000, 7·3 per cent. to those between 1,000 and 5,000 and 10·4 per cent. to those between Rs. 5,000 above.

82. Including the arrears (18,010) and those instituted otherwise (4,136) the total number of original suits for disposal was 43,106 compared with 42,481 in the previous year. This meant an increase of 1 per cent. against 3·2 per cent. The total number of suits actually disposed of numbered 30,836 giving 71·5 per cent. compared with 69·3 per cent.

The average duration of cases disposed of by all courts was reduced by 6 per cent. from 182 days in 1888 F. to 170 days in 1889 F. The disposal of contested and uncontested suits in the various courts in 1888 F. and 1889 F. and their average durations were as tabulated hereunder :—

Particulars		Cases for disposal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of cases disposed of	AVERAGE DURATION	
			Contested	Uncontested	Total			Contested	Uncontested
High Court	1888 F.	187	24	30	54	83	39·4	357	812
	1889 F.	184	24	10	34	100	25·8	489	794
Divisional Courts	1888 F.	388	42	101	143	190	42·9	857	809
	1889 F.	346	38	107	140	206	40·5	586	725
District Courts	1888 F.	4,956	1,045	2,194	8,289	1,717	65·3	288	188
	1889 F.	5,117	1,815	2,164	8,479	63	70·0	370	176
City Courts	1888 F.	4,275	881	1,836	2,717	1,558	68·5	249	161
	1889 F.	4,184	655	1,912	2,567	1,617	61·8	249	200
Munsiff Courts	1888 F.	82,736	6,701	16,587	23,288	9,448	71·1	295	121
	1889 F.	33,280	7,110	17,469	24,579	8,701	78·8	248	117
Tahsil Courts	1888 F.	44	7	23	30	14	68·2	190	271
	1889 F.	45	6	31	37	8	82·2	340	230
Total	1888 F.	42,481	8,700	20,771	29,471	13,010	69·3	293	135
	1889 F.	48,106	9,148	21,963	30,836	12,270	71·5	267	123

There was an increase in the percentage of total disposals and a fair reduction in the average duration of contested and uncontested cases. The percentage of disposals as compared with the last year, was higher in the district courts, munsiffs' courts and tahsil courts and lower in the High Court, divisional courts and city courts. A satisfactory decrease in the average duration of contested and uncontested cases was noticed in the divisional and munsiffs' courts. In the High Court as well as in the district and tahsil courts the average duration increased in contested cases and decreased in uncontested ones while it was just the reverse in the city courts. The cases pending at the end of 1889 F. decreased by 740 to 12,270. How the contested and uncontested cases were decided and what percentage the

decided cases under the different heads bore to the total number of suits decided as compared with 1338 F. were shown by the following table :—

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Particulars	CONTESTED			UNCONTESTED									
	For plaintiff	For defendant	Total	Transferred to other courts	Rejected and returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn	Returned for amendment	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i>	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i>	Total
Number of suits in 1338 F. ..	6,059	2,641	8,700	558	312	3,165	2,009	195	4,125	5,201	4,046	1,160	20,771
Number of suits in 1339 F. ..	6,332	2,811	9,143	506	270	3,608	1,878	198	4,214	5,542	4,103	1,374	21,693
Percentage of decisions under every head to total disposals (29,471) in 1338 F. ..	20·5	9·0	29·5	1·9	1·1	10·7	6·8	0·7	14·0	17·7	13·7	3·9	70·5
Percentage of decisions under every head to total disposals (30,836) in 1339 F. ..	20·6	9·1	29·7	1·6	0·8	12·0	6·0	0·6	13·7	17·9	13·3	4·4	70·3

83. Fresh applications for the execution of decrees received during the year increased from 19,613 to 20,117 working out a rise of 2·5 per cent. as against 1·4 per cent. in the year before. Including the arrears of the last year (9,984), the cases for disposal totalled 30,101 indicating an increase of 549 over the corresponding figure of 1338 F. Execution proceedings were taken on 7,862 of them. Full satisfaction was awarded in 4,627 cases and 3,235 claims were partially satisfied. In 10,651 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous, 1,877 cases were transferred to other courts and 9,711 remained pending at the end of the year.

The amount realized in courts for money decrees increased by 4·9 per cent. from Rs. 12,12,255 in 1338 F. to Rs. 12,72,651 in 1339 Fasli.

Under coercive measures, arrests made under civil processes for debts rose from 64 to 67 and the imprisonments from 44 to 72. Sales of movable and immovable property were effected in 577 and 522 cases respectively and the attachment of property followed by release in 1,254 cases. Possession of immovable property was given in 1,333 cases and of movable property in 77.

84. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings was 17,992 as against 16,741 showing a rise of 1,251 or 7·4 per cent. Of these 13,556 or 75·3 per cent. were disposed of and 4,436 remained pending at the end of 1339 F. Those pending for more than a year were 620 compared with 646 in 1338 F. Out of those disposed of, 715 were compromised or decreed on confession of claims, 2,233 were decided *ex-parte*, 49 were referred to arbitration and 2,750 were contested. The cases dismissed without trial numbered 7,581 and those transferred to other courts, totalled 228. It was gratifying that there was a fall in the average duration of contested and uncontested cases; 158 days against 177 days in the former and 78 against 91 in the latter.

85. Small causes were dealt with in the city civil court and by some of the district judges and munsiffs invested with small cause court powers. Such courts numbered 22 in the dominion. The total number of cases for disposal was 2,497 showing an increase of 51 over the corresponding figure of the last year. 82 per cent. of these were filed in the city court and the rest in the district courts. In all 1,857 cases were disposed of: 1,439 by the city court and 418 by the district and munsif courts.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

86. Including arrears of the preceding year, the total number of appeals for disposal in all grades of courts in the dominion decreased by 467 to 14,432 as compared with 14,899 in 1338 F. while there was a falling off in the percentage of disposal from 56·2 to 51·3 with the result that the average duration of cases increased from 173 days to 255 days and the cases pending at the end of the year increased from 6,527 to 7,018. Taking the different grades of courts separately, it was evident that with the exception of district courts that showed a slight improvement in the percentage of cases disposed of, the percentage of disposal, as compared with the preceding year, showed a decline in the High Court, the city and divisional courts, while there was an increase in the average duration of cases in all the grades of courts. The

appeals disposed of by the various courts with the average duration of suits and the percentages of disposal in 1338 F. and 1339 F. were as stated hereunder :—

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institutions	Total appeals for disposal	Total appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court .. { 1338 F.	2,744	2,145	4,889	1,711	3,178	34·9	404
.. { 1339 F.	3,178	1,099	4,277	1,092	3,185	25·5	620
City Courts .. { 1338 F.	85	186	221	191	30	86·4	93
.. { 1339 F.	30	141	171	137	34	80·1	122
Divisional Courts .. { 1338 F.	2,013	2,687	4,700	2,401	2,299	51·0	311
.. { 1339 F.	2,299	2,611	4,910	2,103	2,807	42·8	331
District Courts. { 1338 F.	1,238	3,851	5,089	4,069	1,020	79·9	122
.. { 1339 F.	1,020	4,054	5,074	4,082	992	80·4	123
Total .. { 1338 F.	6,080	8,869	14,899	8,372	6,527	56·2	173
.. { 1339 F.	6,527	7,905	14,432	7,414	7,018	51·3	255

87. As compared with the preceding year there was a reduction in the total number of such appeals (5,367 against 5,560) and a slight increase in the percentage of disposal (63·6 against 63·1) with a consequent improvement in the speed of justice,—175 days compared with 178 days in 1338 F. This resulted in a smaller arrear of cases pending at the end of 1339 F. (1,951 against 2,051). In the High Court only there was an increase in the percentage of disposals with a consequent fall in the average duration of appeals, and it was just the reverse in the city courts. In the divisional courts there was a reduction in the percentage of disposals as well as in the average duration, whereas in the district courts an increase in the percentage of decided appeals as well as in the average duration was noticed. The details of the workings of the various courts in 1338 F. and 1339 F. were as tabulated below :—

Particulars	Pending at the end of last year	Original institutions	Total appeals for disposal	Total appeals disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court .. { 1338 F.	729	1,472	2,201	1,163	1,038	52·8	287
.. { 1339 F.	1,038	1,170	2,208	1,314	894	59·5	241
City Courts .. { 1338 F.	16	103	119	106	13	89·0	35
.. { 1339 F.	13	88	101	69	32	68·3	67
Divisional Courts { 1338 F.	636	1,215	1,851	1,188	663	64·1	237
.. { 1339 F.	663	915	1,578	861	717	54·6	175
District Courts. { 1338 F.	363	1,026	1,389	1,052	337	75·7	90
.. { 1339 F.	337	1,143	1,480	1,172	308	79·2	107
Total .. { 1338 F.	1,744	3,816	5,560	3,509	2,051	63·1	178
.. { 1339 F.	2,051	3,816	5,367	3,416	1,951	63·6	175

88. The total receipts of the civil courts were Rs. 14,29,523 as compared with Rs. 14,04,466 in 1338 F. showing an increase of Rs. 25,057. Of this sum Rs. 11,02,610 were derived from the sale of stamps, Rs. 1,71,688 from process service stamps, Rs. 1,03,077 from fines and penalties and the rest were miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 52,148.

89. Two new posts were created in H. E. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's *jagir*—one for a sessions judge and the other for a munsiff and one munsiff's post was created in Nawab Taher Ali Khan Sahib's *jagir*. Thus the total judicial posts in *jagirs* increased from 60 to 63. Of these, 5 appointments were filled by sessions judges, 10 by district judges and 48 by munsiffs. The total number of original civil suits was the same as in the last year *viz.*, 5,985 and of these 3,972 or 66·3 per cent. were disposed of as against 63·9 per cent. in 1338 F. leaving 2,013 pending at the end of the year. Miscellaneous civil proceedings increased from 2,405 to 2,543, of which 1,885 or 74·1 per cent. were disposed of compared with 73·5 per cent. in 1338 F. Altogether 3,011 applications (2,066 fresh and 946 old) were received for decrees and 2,140 or 71·0 per cent. of them were disposed of against 68·6 per cent. in 1338 F. The number of regular appeals was 701, which was less than the corresponding figure for the preceding year by 30. Of them, 561 or 80 per cent. were disposed of against 85 per cent. in 1338 Fasli.

Miscellaneous appeals totalled 198 of which 165 were decided, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 209 and 183.

There was an improvement in the average duration of regular and miscellaneous appeals, the former decreased from 146 to 133 days and the latter from 103 to 78 days.

The total receipts in the *jagir* civil courts amounted to Rs. 1,20,464 as compared with Rs. 1,20,213 in the preceding year.

B. Criminal Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

90. As compared with the previous year, the number of criminal offences committed showed a slight fall of ·7 per cent. from 59,958 to 59,511 while that of persons implicated increased from 89,190 to 91,970 showing a rise of 3·1 per cent. There were 39,083 regular offences and 20,428 miscellaneous proceedings for keeping the peace, giving security for good behaviour, public nuisances etc. 55·1 per cent. or 21,560 of the former were covered by the Penal Code, and the rest were against municipal and local laws.

91. Including the arrears (2,178) of the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal increased from 38,850 to 38,836 showing a rise of 1·2 per cent. Of these 36,797 or 94·7 per cent. were disposed of as compared with 94·3 per cent. The increased percentage in disposal resulted in the reduction of pending cases from 2,178 to 2,039. The number of persons under trial was reduced by 3 per cent., being 82,903 compared with 85,479 in 1338 F. Of these 75,590 or 91·2 per cent. were tried as against 90 per cent. in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 21,429 were convicted, 49,571 acquitted or discharged, 606 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,984 were dealt with otherwise as transferred to other courts, escaped or dead. The number of persons awaiting trials at the end of 1339 F. was reduced by 12 per cent. from 8,325 to 7,313. The ratio of total discharges and acquittals to total convictions was 7 to 3 as against 13 to 5 in the year before.

There was a noticeable improvement in the speed of justice—30 days in 1339 F. as compared with 36 days in 1338 F. The average duration of decided cases was shorter comparably with that of the previous year in all grades of courts, except in the district and sub-divisional courts where it rose by 1 day and 10 days respectively. The number of cases and that of persons

Particulars	CASES						PERSONS							
	Pending at the end of last year	Cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of cases disposed of	Average duration	Number of persons under trial	Details of persons tried				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	
									Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Released on production of security for good behaviour	Disposed of otherwise		
High Court	6	16	22	20	2	90.9	75	106	75	14	55	..	6	31
Sessions Courts	2	18	20	9	11	45.0	70	53	39	27	5	..	7	14
	80	223	303	205	98	67.6	151	739	459	85	219	..	155	280
City Criminal Courts	98	270	368	275	93	74.7	128	1,001	627	194	319	..	114	374
	71	17,733	17,804	17,742	62	99.6	2	18,825	18,724	16,700	1,967	35	22	101
District Courts	62	18,209	18,271	18,239	32	99.8	2	19,497	19,431	16,842	2,478	77	34	66
	394	1,787	2,181	1,879	302	86.2	80	10,347	8,805	523	7,216	21	1,045	1,542
Munsiff Courts	302	1,707	2,009	1,694	315	84.3	81	8,727	7,315	481	5,988	11	835	1,412
	2,050	15,237	17,287	15,718	1,569	90.9	66	52,934	47,116	2,931	41,511	299	2,375	5,818
Sub-Divisional Magistrate Courts.	1,569	15,796	17,365	15,888	1,477	91.5	54	50,978	45,845	3,784	38,696	517	2,848	5,133
	69	385	404	304	100	75.2	61	1,363	991	55	921	11	4	372
Tahsil Courts	100	347	447	370	77	82.8	71	1,546	1,342	57	1,187	1	97	204
	40	309	349	304	45	87.1	59	1,165	984	37	880	..	67	181
Total	45	311	356	322	34	90.4	58	181	1,101	44	898	..	49	110
	2,710	35,640	38,350	36,172	2,178	94.3	36	85,479	77,154	20,345	52,769	366	3,674	8,325
	2,178	36,658	38,836	36,797	2,039	94.7	30	82,903	75,590	21,429	49,571	606	3,984	7,313

92. Eighty-six per cent. of the convicted persons were fined and 8 per cent. were imprisoned for hard labour. Most of the sentences for imprisonment ran for six months or less. Sentences exceeding seven years numbered 9. The comparative figures for the kinds of punishment and sentences of imprisonment were as tabulated below :—

Kind of Punishment				1338 F.	1339 F.
Death (sentences not confirmed)	..	..	..	16	10
Transportation for life	..	..	..	48	37
Rigorous imprisonment	..	..	..	1,540	1,851
Simple imprisonment	..	..	..	270	270
Solitary confinement	..	..	..	72	70
Whipping	..	..	..	39	49
Sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding :—					
15 days	..	..	..	522	633
6 months	..	..	..	1,197	1,448
2 years	..	..	..	462	703
7 years	..	..	..	70	205
Exceeding 7 years	..	..	..	13	9

The total amount of the fine imposed including arrears aggregated Rs. 2,09,639 as compared with Rs. 1,97,910 which worked out an excess of Rs. 11,729. Only 26·2 per cent. (Rs. 54,988) of the total amount was recovered as against 33·9 per cent. in the previous year. The amount paid as compensation to the complainants was Rs. 2,117.

93. Miscellaneous proceedings for keeping the peace, taking security for the maintenance of good behaviour, public nuisances, etc., decreased from 26,952 to 25,122 ; 19,959 or 79·4 per cent. of them were disposed of. Out of 21,873 under-trials, 17,067 persons were tried, the number of convictions being 2,578 or 15·1 per cent. as compared with 7·9 per cent. in the previous year. Altogether 76,357 witnesses attended the courts and 82 per cent. of them were examined. The allowance paid to them increased from Rs. 66,360 in 1338 F. to Rs. 74,328 in 1339 F.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

94. The total number of appeals rose by 34·6 per cent. from 2,664 to 3,586 and the percentage of appeals disposed of showed a slight improvement—76·4 against 75·9—while the average duration of the decided cases was reduced from 93 days to 91 days.

Revision cases for disposal numbered 3,304 recording an increase of 478 or 17 per cent. over the corresponding figure of 1338 F. The percentage of disposals also rose from 73·9 to 82·8 with a consequent longer average duration from 94 days to 103 days. Taking the appeals, confirmations and revisions together, there was an increase in the percentage of their total disposals (79·5 against 74·9) as well as in their average duration (97 days against 93 days).

The working of the different grades of courts in 1338 F. and 1339 F. was as tabulated below :—

Particulars	1338 FASLI							1339 FASLI						
	Pending at the end of last year	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percent- age of cases disposed of	Average duration	Pending at the end of last year	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percent- age of cases disposed of	Average duration
<i>High Court.</i>														
Appeals ..	140	442	582	311	271	53·4	153	271	548	819	493	326	60·2	169
Revision cases ..	242	1,172	1,414	888	526	62·8	111	526	1,101	1,627	1,288	339	79·2	136
Confirmation cases ..	10	43	53	50	3	94·3	79	3	38	41	32	9	78·0	53
Total ..	392	1,657	2,049	1,249	800	60·9	120	800	1,687	2,487	1,813	674	72·9	143
<i>Divisional Courts.</i>														
Appeals ..	194	590	784	567	217	72·3	110	217	905	1,122	780	342	69·5	118
Revision cases ..	220	429	649	521	128	80·2	107	128	780	908	733	175	80·7	100
Total ..	414	1,019	1,433	1,088	345	75·9	109	345	1,685	2,030	1,513	517	74·5	109
<i>District Courts.</i>														
Appeals ..	112	1,133	1,245	1,095	150	87·9	67	150	1,454	1,604	1,436	168	89·5	50
Revision cases ..	79	625	704	624	80	88·6	65	80	646	726	674	52	92·8	50
Do City Courts ..	4	55	59	58	1	98·3	38	1	42	43	43	..	100·0	5
Total ..	195	1,813	2,008	1,777	231	88·4	65	231	2,142	2,373	2,153	220	90·7	49
Total appeal and confirmation cases ..	456	2,208	2,664	2,023	641	75·9	93	641	2,945	3,586	2,741	845	76·4	91
Total revision cases ..	545	2,281	2,826	2,091	735	73·9	94	735	2,569	3,304	2,738	566	82·8	103
Grand total ..	1,001	4,489	5,490	4,114	1,376	74·9	93	1,376	5,514	6,890	5,479	1,411	79·5	97

95. Appeals for disposal by the High Court increased by 40·7 per cent. from 582 to 819. The percentage of appeals disposed of increased from 53·4. to 60·2. The average duration of appeals was lengthened from 153 to 169 days.

Sentences were upheld in 58 per cent. of the cases compared with 63 per cent. in 1338 F. 18 per cent. of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 24 per cent. in 1338 F., 6 per cent. were modified against 11 per cent. and 18 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against 2 per cent. in the previous year.

There was a rise of 13·7 per cent. in the total cases representing revision and confirmations—1,668 against 1,467. 79 per cent. of which were disposed of compared with 64 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration increased from 111 to 136 days in revisions while it decreased from 79 to 53 days in confirmations.

96. Appeals and revisions for disposal before the Sessions Courts increased from 1,433 to 2,030 showing a rise of 41·6 per cent. The percentage of decided cases decreased from 75·9 to 74·5 per cent. The duration of trials, appeals and revisions combined remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 109 days. In 57 per cent. of appeals judgments of the lower courts were upheld, in 26 per cent. they were reversed, in 12 per cent. they were modified, and in 5 per cent. they were remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding figures for 1338 F. being 59, 20, 13 and 8 respectively. If appeals and revisions were treated separately, in the former case there was a fall in the percentage of disposals with a rise in the average duration while in the latter the results were just the reverse *i.e.*, an increase in the percentage of disposals and a decrease in the average duration.

97. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 18 in the total number of appeals and revisions in the district courts being 2,373 against 2,008, of which 90·7 per cent. were disposed of compared with 88·4 per cent. in 1338 F.

The speed of justice showed a marked improvement—49 days against 65 days. 45 per cent. of the appeals were rejected, 34 per cent. quashed, 13 per cent. modified and 8 per cent. remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding percentages of the previous year being 48, 34, 12 and 6. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 67 to 50 days.

98. The total receipts of the criminal courts in the dominion decreased from Rs. 3,52,910 in 1338 F. to Rs. 3,07,496 in 1339 F. showing a deficit of Rs. 45,414.

99. The number of criminal cases for disposal before the *jagir* courts was 3,262 which exceeded the figure for the previous year by 34. Of these 2,754 or 84·4 per cent. were disposed of compared with 84·7 per cent. in 1338 F. Of 9,631 under-trials, 7,825 persons were tried : 552 were convicted, 6,816 acquitted or discharged, 46 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 411 disposed of otherwise. The average duration of justice was reduced from 85 days in 1338 F. to 78 in 1339 F. As compared with the previous year, appeals and revisions in these courts decreased by 58 to 248, of which 225 were disposed of compared with 271 in 1338 F. The speed of justice under this head showed an improvement being 72 days against 77. The total receipts realised from these courts were Rs. 57,949 against Rs. 72,953 which worked out a deficit of Rs. 15,004.

SECTION III.

POLICE.

100. The regular police of the State is not a single force. It is divided into the city and the district police, each under a separate executive head. The city police is under the Kotwal and the district police under the control of the Director-General of Police and Jails. The police of the Sarfi-i-Khas areas is under the control of the latter, while many of the *Jagirs* have their own police.

With the exception of the three feeder lines *viz.* Kothagudam-Karepalli Vicarabad-Bider and Parbhani-Parli, the police of the rest of the State Railways is under British control for which contribution is made by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

101. Relations between the police and the public were satisfactory.
The relation between the police and the public. Barring a few solitary instances in which designing interests were concerned, there were neither any cases of wilful defiance of constituted authority nor was there any flagrant disregard of law by the public. No communal collisions or disturbances were reported from any of the districts. Strained communal relations in a number of districts were a source of anxiety to the authorities, but timely action averted the danger.

102. During the year 29 additional Court Sub-Inspectors were sanctioned for munsiffs' courts. Another important addition
Outstanding features of the year's administration. to the district police was the creation of the Gulbarga Reserve consisting of one Inspector, 6 Head constables and 150 constables. This force replaced the infantry detachment of 200 men of the Hyderabad Regular Forces, quartered at Gulbarga after the serious communal riots of 1333 F.

The police athletic sports were held this year in Hyderabad and the various events were contested for in a spirit of friendly rivalry and enthusiasm by the city police, the railway police, the Secunderabad police and the Hyderabad district police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin visited the capital during the year and the city police did excellent and meritorious work during their stay. Under orders of Government, Mr. Hubert Gough was attached to the department as a special officer and was deputed to the Amravati district in the Berars to gain practical experience of police work.

103. The total strength of the police force was 16,430—1,936
Statistics. officers and 14,494 men. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 14·8 per cent. in the total number of crimes committed in the State, which was mainly attributed to the efforts made by the police in investigating them. There was a slight increase in the percentage of conviction,—55·6 against 54·6. The total number of cognizable crimes reported during the year increased from 8,187 to 9,358, out of which 7,308 or 77 per cent. were traced. The number of cases actually prosecuted was 6,531 or 89·3 per cent. of the latter. Including the arrears of the previous year, the total number of cases tried in courts was 7,532, 6,235 of them were decided of which 55·6 per cent. resulted in conviction, 29·6 per cent. in acquittals or discharges, 14·1 per cent. were compounded and 7 per cent. were dismissed on account of death, escape, etc. The total number of persons prosecuted was 14,059 which swelled to 17,270 along with the under trials at the end of the previous year. Out of them the cases of 12,960 persons were decided thus : 42·2 per cent. were convicted, 44·6 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 14·1 per cent. were compromised and the rest dismissed on account of death or escape. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 4,29,043 of which 37 per cent. was recovered. The total expenditure on police force during the year was Rs. 49,50,043, as compared with Rs. 47,76,922 in 1338 F.

A. City Police.

104. Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddy, continued as the Com-
Control. missioner of the city police during 1339 Fasli.

105. Excluding the non-effectives, the sanctioned strength of the
Strength. police corps for the city was 3,260 as compared with 3,265 in 1338 F. Resignations increased to 22 against 15 but desertions decreased from 159 to 103. The number of deaths in the corps was only 31 as compared with 39 in the previous year.

106. The literate, both officers and men, in the force increased from 1,005 to 1,275, giving a percentage of 39. Three men were judicially punished under the City Police Act.

Training and discipline.

Departmental punishments to enforce better discipline decreased from 460 to 374. Altogether 222 men got either promotions or rewards in appreciation of their services.

107. The number of true cognisable cases increased from 1,624 to 1,722 : grave crimes increased from 190 to 219, minor offences from 727 to 807 while miscellaneous offences decreased from 707 to 696. There was an increase of 94·3 per cent. in the offences committed under special and local laws being 688 against 354. Of the total number of true cases 1,559 or 90·5 per cent. were investigated. The number of cases tried by the courts during the year was 1,435, of which 1,053 or 73·3 per cent. resulted in conviction compared with 75 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with by the police was 1,973 as compared with 1,900 in 1338 F. and the number tried by the courts was 1,820. Of these, 72 per cent. were convicted, 16 per cent. acquitted or discharged, 11 per cent. released on compromise and the rest died or escaped during the trial.

Crime.

108. Property to the value of Rs. 46,396 was stolen during the year as compared with Rs. 75,713 in 1338 F. The percentage of property recovered was higher being 49·6 as against 36 per cent. in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered.

109. The number of widows receiving pensions increased from 182 to 198 and the sum distributed was Rs. 5,230-5-7 which left a balance of Rs. 49,071 to the credit of the fund at the end of the year 1339 Fasli.

The Widow Provident Fund

110. The total expenditure incurred on the city police was Rs. 9,80,299 as against Rs. 9,20,496 showing an increase of Rs. 59,803 attributed to the payment of arrears of enhanced salaries under the time scale sanctioned for the city police.

Cost.

B. District Police.

111. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O. B.E., I. P. continued as the Director-General of District police during 1339 F.

Control.

112. The strength of the *Diwani* force was increased by 22 officers and 258 constables while that of the *Sarf-i-Khas* was the same as in the previous year. The *Diwani* Police, excluding non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Police Training School numbered 1,529 officers and 9,871 constables and *sawars* and the *Shaf-i-Khas* force, 177 officers and 1,593 constables and *sawars*.

Strength.

113. The percentage of men able to read and write was reduced from 50 to 45. The result of the Final Examination of the officers' class was satisfactory. 42 appeared and 39 passed. At the Constables' Final Examination, 74 candidates appeared 49 of whom qualified as head constables and 6 as constables. 49 officers appeared for the First-Aid Examination and 38 passed. 9 appeared for the Shorthand Examination, five of whom were declared successful. The Shorthand class was since then discontinued as it was found impracticable to train students not sufficiently well educated.

Training and discipline.

The strength of the Boys' School remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 125 police boys and 60 sikh boys. Six boys were examined departmentally and all passed. One boy who passed the Matriculation Examination was drafted for training into the officers' class of the Police Training School. The general health of the boys was good on the whole.

The number of dismissals from the force increased from 380 (20 officers and 360 men) to 484 (28 officers and 456 men). There was a considerable

reduction in the number of men punished departmentally, being 445 officers and 1,280 men in 1839 F. against 913 officers and 1,631 men in 1838 F. Those punished judicially by the court under the Police Act or for other offences numbered only 18 compared with 22 in 1838 F. Rewards in appreciation of services were given to 66 officers and men and those who received promotion numbered 36, the corresponding figures for 1838 F. being 286 and 72 respectively. There was no improvement in the health of the police force as the percentage of mortality to the total strength worked out to '9 which was the same as in the previous year.

114. The figures representing cognisable crimes under the various classes in the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas* as compared with the corresponding ones of the previous year were as tabulated hereunder :—

Offences	1838 FASLI		1839 FASLI	
	Investiga- ted	True cases	Investiga- ted	True cases
Class I. Serious offences against the State and public justice . .	361	316	429	388
Class II. Serious offences against person . .	1,820	1,179	1,373	1,194
Class III. Serious offences against persons and property or property only . .	2,022	1,815	2,298	2,065
Class IV. Minor offences against person . .	516	470	614	577
Class V. Minor offences against property . .	1,808	1,614	2,183	1,975
Class VI. Other offences not specified above.	1,200	1,169	1,465	1,487
Total . .	7,227	6,563	8,362	7,636

The total number of cases reported during the year for the *Diwani* and *Sarf-i-Khas*, excluding the exempted *jagirs*, *Paigahs*, *Samasthans*, etc., was 8,538. Of these, the police refused investigation in 176 cases in accordance with the provisions of the Asafia Criminal Procedure Code, 726 cases were found false, leaving a balance of 7,636 true cases investigated. The increase of 1,073 over the corresponding figure of the previous year was attributed to better and more accurate reporting of crime. Of these, the number traced was 5,664 or 74·2 per cent. as compared with 74·3 per cent. in 1838 F. The number of cases prosecuted showed a higher ratio—88·1 per cent. compared with 87 the year before. Increase in crimes was noticed in 14 out of the 16 districts of the dominion. The two districts that showed decrease were Bidar (293 against 327) and Medak (283 against 285). The highest figure of crimes (560) related to the Gulbarga district and the lowest (280) to the Osamahabad district, while in other districts the figure varied between 546 in the Nanded district and 283 in the Atraf Balda. Taking the classes separately, there was an increase in all classes of offences. Under class I, there was an increase of 72 (from 316 to 388) in offences of rioting or unlawful assembly and personating a public servant, while there was a decrease in harbouring offenders and escape from lawful custody. Under Class II. murder cases and those of culpable homicide were reduced by 33 and 22 to 190 and 58 respectively while an increase was noticed in cases of "grievous hurt," "attempt at murder," "causing hurt to public servants" and "assault." The highest figure for murder cases related to the Gulbarga district (28) and the lowest to the Bidar district (5). In other districts, the corresponding figure varied between 21 in the *Sarf-i-Khas* taluks and 6 in the Warangal district. Of 190 cases of murder, 23 were due to sex jealousy 18 to personal enmity and feuds; 29 were the outcome of land disputes and 25 murders were committed for gain and loot; in 23 cases women threw themselves into wells with their children on account of domestic quarrels.

The remaining 72 cases were of a miscellaneous nature. Under class III, *i.e.* serious offences against person and property or against property only, there was a net increase of 250 as compared with the previous year and this increase was shared by all the four classes of crimes grouped in this class *viz.*, dacoity (13), robbery (27), burglary (147) and causing mischief (63). Dacoities were mostly committed in the districts of Gulbarga (14) and Nizamabad (9) while in the other districts, the figures ranged between one and four. The districts where no dacoity occurred were Warangal, Adilabad and Atrai-i-Balda. Out of 51 cases 36 were traced. The percentage of those traced to reported was 70·6 and of those convicted to decided 44·7 as against 55·3 and 18·8 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to the total value of stolen property fell from 32·2 to 26·5. Under robberies, there was an increase in 12 out of 17 districts. Eighty out of 107 cases were traced during the year. The percentage of those traced to those reported was 74·7, and that of cases convicted to decided 56·3 and that of recoveries to losses 33·3 as against 62·5, 64·1 and 37·5 respectively in 1338 F. There was a net increase of 147 cases under burglaries from 1,516 to 1,663. Burglaries decreased in the districts of Osmanabad, Bidar, Nizamabad and Adilabad while other districts showed an increase. Out of 1,663 cases, 667 were traced. The percentage of those traced to reported increased from 35·2 in 1338 F. to 40·1 in 1339 F. and that of conviction also increased from 61·9 to 66·2. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 31·5 per cent. as compared with 30·9 per cent. Minor offences against persons under class IV. showed an increase of 107 and numbered 577 as against 470 in 1338 F. Out of 462 cases decided by the courts, there were 69 convictions, 74 acquittals, 317 compromises and 2 were struck off on account of death or escape of the accused persons. Of minor offences against property (class V) which increased from 1,614 to 1,975, the majority related to theft and cattle-theft. The former increased from 927 to 1,094 and the latter from 298 to 371. The increase in thefts was most marked in the districts of Parbhani, Nanded, Gulbarga and Nizamabad, while the district of Medak and Nizamabad showed a decrease in cattle-theft. The percentage of detection of both theft and cattle-theft during the year was 60·7 and of conviction 62·1 as compared with 70·4 and 63·2 respectively in 1338 F. The percentage of property recovered to lost in theft cases was 28·3 and in cattle-theft cases 84·2 as against 54·9 and 92·1 respectively in 1338 Fasli.

In miscellaneous offences under Class VI, there was an increase of 268 (1,437 against 1,169) chiefly in offences under the Motor Vehicle Act and Criminal Tribes Act.

115. There was an increase of 5·3 per cent. (46,614 as against 44,254) in the number of criminal courts summonses and warrants served by the police. The summonses issued by civil courts increased from 165 in 1338 F. to 378 in 1339 Fasli.

116. Police arrests during the year increased from 11,215 to 13,176 persons, of whom 12,113 or about 92 per cent. were prosecuted as compared with 89 per cent. in 1338 F. The percentage of the accused convicted to the arrests increased from 40·2 to 41·6.

117. The total value of property stolen was higher by three thousands than in the previous year, being 3·83 lakhs as against 3·80 lakhs while the percentage of recoveries fell from 43·2 in 1338 F. to 35·6 in 1339 F. The districts of Osmanabad, Nalgonda and Atrai-i-Balda recorded the highest percentage of recoveries, while those of Gulbarga, Raichur and Aurangabad recorded the lowest.

118. The number of serious crimes reported during the year in exempted *jagirs*, decreased from 304 in 1338 F. to 256 in 1339 F. Of these, 189 or 73 per cent. were traced. Out of 142 cases decided by the courts, there were 58 convictions, 74 acquittals and 10 compromises. The value of stolen property was Rs. 21,917 and about 49 per cent. of it was recovered.

119. The Criminal Investigation Department remained in charge of Mr. Benton. Two new railway lines *viz.*, Perbhani-Parli and Vikarabad-Bider sections were placed under the Deputy Director-General, C.I.D., for police purposes. The strength of the department was the same as before, *i.e.*, 50 officers and 170 men. The cases investigated increased from 163 to 260. More than 50 per cent. of these related to burglaries, nearly 20 per cent. to dacoities, and thefts, and the rest to robberies, murders, etc. 250 cases were tried by the courts during the year and the percentage of conviction was high—81 against 73 in 1338 F.

120. In the Finger Print Bureau 2,200 fresh slips were recorded and 268 slips were destroyed according to rules, leaving a total on record of 1,27,476 slips at the end of the year. 13,939 slips of persons concerned in criminal cases were received for trace—4,330 from British India and 9,599 from within the State—of which 383 and 1,107 respectively were traced and found to have had previous convictions. Seven wandering criminal gangs were under police surveillance at the close of the year and were employed on public works. Four gangs were exempted from police surveillance and 21 trading *Pusalwars* were given *rahdari* passes. Five *dongadasris* were deported from the dominion.

121. The number of widows receiving maintenance increased from 1,100 to 1,131. The expenditure was Rs. 40,191 as against Rs. 40,222 in the previous year.

122. The funds of the Sikh Gurudwara at Nander decreased by Rs. 14,047 to Rs. 2,37,358 of which Rs. 2,08,774 were in the Imperial Bank and the balance in the Gurudwara treasury. The funds of the Tuljapur Temple increased by Rs. 22,753 to Rs. 4,26,970, of which Rs. 3,96,426 were deposited in the Imperial Bank and the balance was in the Temple treasury.

123. The total expenditure on the district police was Rs. 36,16,180 as compared with Rs. 35,20,252 in 1338 F. The expenditure incurred on the *Sarf-i-Khas* police was Rs. 3,53,564 as against Rs. 3,07,535 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

124. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E. I.P., continued as the Director-General of Jails during the year.

125. The number of jails remained the same as before *i.e.*, 3 central jails, 13 district jails and one reformatory.

126. The year opened with 2,292 prisoners of all classes and closed with 2,544 showing an increase of 252. The total admissions during the year exceeded the corresponding figure of the last year by 1,304 and numbered 9,373—2,837 convicts and 6,536 under-trials. The rise in jail population was reported to be due to the better handling of crime and criminal cases by the police and the courts. The grand total of all the prison inmates including convicts and under-trials on the last day of the previous year was 11,665—4,269 convicts and 7,396 under-trials. During the year 2,655 convicts and 6,466 under-trials were discharged, leaving 1,614 convicts and 930 under-trials in the various jails of the dominion at the end of 1339 F. The increase in the admissions was reflected in the daily average strength of the convicts rising from 1,327 to 1,481 and that of under-trials from 835 to 973. Of the convicts admitted, 53·0 per cent. were Hindus, 20 per cent. Mohammads, and the remaining 27 per cent. belonged to all other caste denominations.

There were in all 69 female convicts, of whom 40 were married. Out of the male convicts numbering 2,768, 46 per cent. were labourers, 34 per cent.

were agriculturists, 10 per cent. were private servants and 5 per cent. were traders, the rest being government employees. The number of convicts who had previous conviction was 361. The majority of them was composed of members of the criminal tribes, who were prosecuted for evading surveillance.

Three hundred and fifty-nine out of 2,837 convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment and the rest to rigorous imprisonment. 64 per cent. of the convicts were imprisoned for terms not exceeding 6 months, who could not be taught any useful trade in the jails. It was found that about 80 per cent. of these prisoners with previous convictions were men who had undergone very short sentences and they were ostensibly encouraged to break the law for, 'another spell of comparative comfort.' Deterrent sentences were said to be indicated in the case of recidivists, to which the attention of the judiciary was drawn.

The number of juveniles decreased from 32 to 25 ; three of them were sent to the reformatory and the rest were kept in jails owing to the short term sentences they had to undergo. Civil prisoners admitted during the year were 42 and all of them were released before the year closed.

127. The conduct of the prisoners as compared with the preceding year was very satisfactory. The number of escape during the year was 12 against 30 ; of these 3 were convicts and the rest under-trials. During the year only two convicts were re-arrested. Offences committed against the jail rules were also reduced from 229 to 213. Of these, 5 were dealt with by the criminal courts and the rest by the jail authorities.

Out of the offences committed, 24 were major and 184 minor. Corporal punishments numbered 14, as against 26 in the year before. 233 prisoners were released under remission rules.

The sanctioned strength of the convict officers and the Barkandaz force of jail warders was 249 and 346 respectively; 76 of the former and 167 of the latter were punished.

It is interesting to observe that during the last decade, the percentage of literate persons admitted into jails rose from 3 in 1330 F. to 12 in 1339 F. The number of convicts taught reading and writing in the jail schools was 90.

Convicts were employed on jail duties and factories, and in the Government printing presses : the total number so employed being 1,060 with a daily average of 1,481. The daily average of convicts employed in workshops increased from 326 to 394.

The general health of the prisoners as compared with the previous year was better. The daily average of the sick decreased from 100·13 in 1338 F. to 84·0 in 1339 F. The sickness rate was lower than in the previous year being 34·22 *per mille* as against 40·31 while the mortality rate *per mille* showed a slight increase being 9·77 compared with 9·71 in the year before. The number of deaths among the prisoners was 24 recording an increase of 3 over the corresponding figure of the previous year. Of these, 11 were reported from Gulburga, 10 from Hyderabad, 2 from Bir and one from Warangal. The cost of the medical establishment per head of the daily average strength of prisoners worked out to Rs. 7-11-6, against Rs. 10-0-3.

128. It was satisfactory to note that there was a decrease both in the gross as well as the net expenditure of the department with a gratifying rise of 15·6 per cent. in the cash earnings due to the greater number of orders received from the Government departments. The gross expenditure fell by Rs. 20,615 as against the previous year, and amounted to Rs. 5,89,670. The total cash earnings rose from Rs. 1,61,288 to Rs. 2,36,597, effecting a decrease in the net expenditure from Rs. 4,10,756 in 1338 F. to Rs. 3,53,073 in 1339 F. Some of the main items and features of jail expenditures were as follows.

The net expenditure per head of the jail population was reduced from Rs. 189-15-9 to Rs. 143-14-0. The cost of dietary charges per head fell from Rs. 63-0-8 to Rs. 59-7-0, owing to favourable rates of food-stuffs. The expenditure under clothing and bedding amounted to Rs. 12,323-7-6 against Rs. 10,154-9-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings and on the maintenance of existing ones was Rs. 31,032-9-5 against Rs. 33,104-15-4 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Registration and Stamps.

129 Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur, the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps was on leave upto the 17th Control. Khurdad 1339 F. and Nawab Mir Kamaluddin Hussain Saheb acted for him during the leave period. During the rest of the year Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General.

130. There were 177 registration offices in the dominion as against the same number in the year before. The total number of documents registered during the year increased by 5·4 per cent. from 49,550 to 52,226. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases etc., decreased by 4·5 per cent. from 470·92 lakhs to 449·60 lakhs.

131. The total income of the department amounted to Rs. 4,78,275 against Rs. 4,79,946 showing a deficit of Rs. 1,671. The documents of the Co-operative Societies registered during the year free of stamp duty and registration fees totalled 2,848 compared with 1,446 in 1338 F. and thereby the department suffered a loss of Rs. 87,976 against Rs. 27,170 in the year before. The total expenditure was slightly reduced from Rs. 1,98,720 to Rs. 1,96,296. The income of the *Diwani* proper showed a slight increase of Rs. 902 and amounted to Rs. 4,00,185 against Rs. 3,99,283 in 1338 F., and its expenditure decreased by Rs. 7,137 from Rs. 1,36,844 to Rs. 1,29,704.

132. The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1339 F. were as follows :—

	Area	Number	Value in Rs.
<i>Diwani</i>	98,36,808	1,59,60,027
Residency Bazars, etc.	12,754	49,722
Total	98,49,562	1,60,09,749

133. The stamp papers of different kinds manufactured in 1339 F. were :—

Stamps manufactured.

Kind of Stamp papers	Number	Value in Rs.
Stamp papers	7,59,280	16,94,598
Postal stamps	39,31,200	2,19,910
Embossed envelopes	74,26,867	2,76,142
Post cards	61,74,795	1,71,621
Court fee stamps	17,25,264	8,28,958
Hundi paper	40	160
Hundi stamps	7,400	4,900
Service stamps and Post cards	94,55,688	3,99,187
Residency Bazars	54,852	66,737
Total	2,95,35,386	36,62,213

134. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1339 F. were as follows :—

Stamps supplied to different areas.	Areas	Number	Value in O.S. Rupees.
<i>Diwani</i>	3,11,61,856	37,07,130
Jagirs	88,507
Residency Bazars, etc.	54,972	67,240
Total		3,12,16,828	38,62,877

135. The total income of the department including *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Jagirs* and Residency Bazars, etc. amounted to Rs. 27,43,544 compared with Rs. 28,47,651 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,04,107. The total expenditure was reduced from Rs. 2,92,425 in 1338 F. to Rs. 2,21,277 in 1339 F. The income of the *Diwani* proper was Rs. 26,76,303 and its expenditure Rs. 1,54,036 as against Rs. 26,91,444 and Rs. 1,36,218 respectively.

SECTION VI.

Military Department.

136. The regular troops comprised three regiments of cavalry, two of Imperial Service cavalry, two batteries of artillery and six regiments of infantry with a total strength of 6,902 units. The strength of the irregular troops was 12,560. Thus the combined strength of the regulars and irregulars came up to 19,462.

The military expenditure including pension charges and repairs to buildings, etc., for the year 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 66,71,024 as compared with Rs. 64,88,743.

A. Regular Troops.

137. Major-General Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., the Chief Commander of the regular troops died on the 14th Ardibehisht 1339 F. after rendering a memorably meritorious service. By his death, the State lost an old and loyal officer and the military department in particular sustained an irreparable loss. He was the organiser of the regular troops and the present discipline and efficiency obtaining in the rank and file had been the outcome of his indefatigable labours. Brigadier Colonel Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Dowla Bahadur was appointed to succeed him and assumed charge of the command. Besides the regular force, the Commander had been in charge of other allied departments, viz., the Military Medical Department, the Prince's Body Guards, the Battalion of the Irregular Troops, the Gunpowder Factory and the Military Workshop.

138. The strength of the regular troops proper consisting of two artillery regiments, three cavalry regiments and six infantry regiments was 5,829 and that of the Imperial Service troops composed of two cavalry regiments was 1,073. In the former the average age of men was 29 years, the average height being 5 feet 6 inches and the average chest measurement 33 inches. Six hundred and fifty-seven recruits were enlisted during the year. 231 men retired on pension or gratuity and 433 men were struck off the rolls owing to deaths, dismissals, desertions or resignations. In the latter, the average age of the men was 28 years, the average height being 5 feet 6 inches, and the average chest measurement 33 inches. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 147 while 37 men were retired on pension or gratuity and 97 were struck off the rolls owing to deaths, dismissals or resignations.

139. The troops were maintained in a high state of efficiency according to a programme of training prepared in consultation with the Military Adviser. An officer of the rank of a Captain of the First Lancers was deputed to Gwalior for training in the Senior Officers' Class and he completed his course creditably. Another of the rank of a Lieutenant was selected from the same lancers and sent to Nihan for training in the "Field works all arms." He successfully completed his training and rejoined duty during the year. In the 28th musketry meeting held at the capital on the 21st Isfandar 1339 F. and continued for six days, 59 commissioned officers and 138 sub-commissioned officers and 1,193 non-commissioned officers and *jawans* took part and of these, 31, 29, and 161 received prizes.

185 horses were purchased for B.G. Rs. 1,20,250 to replace those either auctioned or shot dead on account of unfitness.

The expenditure on the Gunpowder Factory amounted to Rs. 18,744.

140. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin visited Hyderabad on the morning of the 17th December 1929 and left it on the evening of the 20th December. During their stay the military and police arrangements were highly satisfactory.

141. The general health of the troops was not better than what it had been the previous year. The number of patients treated during the year in the Staff Hospital and the seven Station Hospitals was 76,453 (13,212 in-patients and 63,241 out-patients) as compared with 58,413 in 1338 F. Seven hundred and eighty-seven operations including 79 major ones were performed and 208 cases were treated in the X-Ray Department.

142. The expenditure on the regular troops (including Powder Factory and Military College) on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies was Rs. 29,99,514 and on the Imperial Service troops Rs. 12,51,642 making a total of Rs. 42,51,156 as compared with Rs. 40,54,062 (Rs. 28,65,432 for the regular troops and Rs. 11,88,630 for the Imperial regiments).

B. Irregular Troops.

143. Nawab Khudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the *Nazim* for the *Nazam-i-Jamiat*.

144. The irregulars consisted of 11,313 foot and 1,247 sawars. The former included 5,001 Arabs—of whom 351 were under the City Kotwal and the latter 210 sawars of the Princes' Body Guard. 3,274 men and 168 *sawars* were stationed in the district and taluq headquarters, and the rest in the capital. The number of persons under training in the battalion of the irregular troops at the beginning of the year was 659. Seventy-three recruits were enlisted during the year which brought the total number to 732. Altogether 51 persons were struck off the rolls on account of absence from duty, unfitness, etc., thus leaving 681 under training when the year closed. The *Nazm* dispensary was abolished from the 26th Dai 1339 Fasli.

145. The total expenditure on account of salaries, allowances and contingencies incurred during the year was Rs. 21,24,818 as compared with Rs. 21,66,272 in 1338 Fasli.

SECTION VII.

Local Funds.

146. The Local Funds portfolio remained in charge of Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., till the 14th of Aban 1339 F. when he proceeded to England in connection with the Round Table Conference. Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary and Director-General of Revenue held charge as Officiating

Revenue Member till the end of the year. The powers of the Secretary were vested in Moulvi Gulam Mahmood Saheb Qureshy, Deputy Revenue Secretary.

147. During the year under report the members of the district and taluq boards were 15 and 103 respectively the same as in the previous year. There was no change in the constitution of the boards or the allocation of the one-anna cess.

148. The receipt and the expenditure of the Local Funds as compared with those of the previous year were as tabulated below :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		1338 F.	1339 F.
		Rs.	Rs.
Local cess .. ..	..	22,10,983	19,87,980
Local taxes .. ..	..	5,97,806	4,37,350
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	2,38,805	8,65,348
Total ..		30,47,594	32,90,678

<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Education .. ..	..	4,91,668	7,91,962
Medicine .. ..	..	2,55,694	2,47,365
Remuneration to Village officials .. ..	..	62,517	56,724
Conservancy, gardens, ferries, etc. .. ..	..	5,91,675	6,67,869
Construction and repairs .. ..	..	2,33,632	2,55,327
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	2,62,725	7,31,865
Deposits and loans .. ..	..	27,674	29,898
Establishment charges .. ..	..	2,51,518	2,94,023
Total ..		21,77,103	30,75,033

The fall in the receipts under local cess and local taxes was mostly due to the general trade depression seriously hampering the collection of the revenue arrears. The enormous increase under miscellaneous was partly made up of increased revenue under local taxes and partly of inter-district debts. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase under all heads of expenditure except medicine and remuneration to village officials which recorded a decrease of Rs. 8,329 and Rs. 5,793 respectively. Thus there was on the whole an increase in the total earnings as well in the total expenditure of the department, the former rising from 30·48 lakhs to 32·91 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 21·77 lakhs to 30·75 lakhs. The closing cash balance was Rs. 53,28,902 as compared with Rs. 51,13,257 in 1338 F. The allocation of the local cess of one-anna was maintained as in the previous year.

149. During the year, the scales of house and light taxes were revised in 8 district headquarters and in 8 taluk headquarters. The Inspecting Engineer for the Local Funds visited Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga, Sadhasivpet, Kokatpalli and Bhongir and the Director-General inspected Nizamabad, Nizamsagar and Borlum, Warangal, Mathwada and Zafargarh, Nander, Malegaon and Khandahar, Yadgir, Shorapur, Lingsugur, Kushtagi, Gangawati and Mahbubnagar.

SECTION VIII.

Hyderabad Municipality.

150. Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.) was the President and Dr. Syed Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cantab.) and L.M.R.C.P. (Dublin) continued as the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality during the year under report.

151. The administration was entrusted to a General Committee consisting of a President, Vice-President and 25 members. During the year the General Committee held 21 sittings, 12 ordinary and 9 extraordinary as against 11 and 9 respectively in the previous year and disposed of 398 out of 408 cases, leaving only 10 cases pending at the end of 1339 F. A sub-committee and a working committee coadjuted with the General Committee in the disposal of several municipal cases.

152. The receipts realised under the different heads by the municipality were as follows comparably with those of the previous year :—

Particulars	1338 F.	1339 F.
Government grant ..	5,33,401	5,43,024
Income realised from the municipal property ..	74,576	88,624
Taxes ..	3,54,104	3,22,250
Fees ..	46,286	47,821
Total ..	10,08,367	10,01,719

The expenditure incurred was as follows :—

Particulars	1338 F.	1339 F.
Public Works—construction and maintenance of drains, roads and buildings ..	2,33,961	1,59,127
Public health and sanitation .	4,10,086	4,36,010
Lighting, Fire-brigade and Workshop ..	84,506	78,686
Miscellaneous ..	31,787	13,829
Inspection and administration charges ..	1,36,482	1,40,609
Total ..	8,96,822	8,28,261

There was a fall in the receipts as well as in the expenditure by Rs. 6,648 and Rs. 68,561 respectively. The appreciable fall in expenditure was mainly due to the fact that owing to the work of the Drainage Department the constructions of municipal drains was postponed and thus the budgeted grant for the work could not be fully utilized : more than 50 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year under report was incurred on public health and sanitation, and 19·2 per cent. on public works such as the construction and maintenance of roads, drains and buildings. All this was in addition to the very large sums spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department.

The arrears of house-tax increased from Rs. 2,68,327 in 1338 F. to Rs. 2,96,377 in 1339 F. as no steps could be taken for their recovery from the landlords who had vacated their houses a long time since on account of the outbreak of plague.

153. The general health of the city was not satisfactory. The total deaths increased from 6,001 to 8,432, of which 7,021 were due to fevers and other diseases, and the rest were attributed to plague (379), cholera (41), small-pox (633) and dysentery (358). The plague and malaria campaigns of the Civil Medical Department adopted preventive and precautionary measures to check the spread of these epidemics.

Progress.

The municipality maintained 135 miles of roads at an average cost of Rs. 686 per mile and a sum of Rs. 7,588 was spent on the extension of old roads and the construction of new ones. Five new drains 1,403 feet long were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,906. About 18½ miles of roads were watered and 26 miles of roads were lighted by electricity.

Altogether 51 fires occurred within the municipal jurisdiction in which property worth Rs. 20,234 was destroyed and 1,900 applications were granted for the construction of new buildings and for additions and alterations to existing ones.

The number of cases prosecuted was 16,148 and the fine realised amounted to Rs. 5,516

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

154. The department was in charge of Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Chenevix-Trench, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., until the 14th Aban, when he left India. For the rest of the year Mr. B. Abdy Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Commerce and Industry managed the department directly under the President of the Council.

Mr Mazhar Hussain, M.A. continued as the Director of Agriculture till the 23rd Isfandar 1339 F. when he proceeded on leave after handing over charge to Dr. Harold H. Mann, Agricultural Adviser to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder, the Deputy Director, Telingana division took charge of the department from Dr. Mann on the 12th Ardibchisht 1339 F. and held it till the end of the year.

155. Dr. Harold H. Mann was entertained by His Exalted Highness' Government in the capacity of Agricultural Adviser and worked in the State for 4 months—from the 10th Bahman 1339 F. to the 10th Khurdad 1339 F. During this period, he visited all the departmental farms, the research section and the propaganda work in the districts and gave advice in all matters concerning the working of the department.

A survey of the poultry industry in the dominion was started in Farwardi 1339 F. and it had been in progress when the year closed. The expenses connected with the survey were met by the Industrial Trust Fund.

156. Three departmental scholarships of B.G. Rs. 50 each were granted this year: two candidates were sent to the Agricultural College, Poona and a third to the Nagpur College. The Probationary Inspector deputed to Coimbatore for post-graduate training in entomology and Dr. Amir Ali Khan who had gone to America for further studies returned and joined their respective duties in the year under report.

157. There were, as before, six farms in the State: five in the Telingana division and one in the Mahratwara division. Of these, two were the main farms, one at Himayatsagar in Hyderabad for the Telingana districts and the other at Parbhani for the Mahratwara districts; two were experimental farms at Sangareddy and Nizamsagar, and the remaining two were demonstration farms at Alir and Mahboobnagar. The research work of the department included investigations of a purely technical nature, whereby an attempt was made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice. The promising results obtained from research were tested on Government farms to find out the extent to which they were practicable and economical on a field scale. Improved varieties of crop and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc. which proved profitable elsewhere were tested on these farms to gauge their suitability to local conditions. Systematic experiments on freshly levelled plots were for the first time started during the year under report. Different varieties of paddy, ground-nut, castor, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, *bajra*, wheat, gram, and *jawar* were tried and results obtained. Altogether 107 samples of paddy were tested: 35 of them showed a fair constancy in their performance for three seasons, and 36 for two seasons and the remaining 36 were found promising in the *tabi* season of the year 1339 F. only

The seeds of the samples proved to be decidedly high yielding will eventually be multiplied for distribution to the cultivators.

The Economic Botanist invented a new method of sowing seeds of different kinds of rice for experimental plots. In this method the seeds were glued on a sheet of paper which was placed on its particular spot in the field. This new system of sowing helped a great deal in keeping the large number of different strains separate and pure. A number of Coimbatore and other varieties of sugar-cane were tried with the object of finding out the variety which could be grown successfully without using *props*. Co. 213, 223, 281 and 290 proved to be very promising but only Co. 213 was released for propagation in the villages as it had given satisfactory results both at the main farm and the Nizamsagar farm. The work on the main farm of Parbhani was continued with the object of evolving and multiplying improved strains of the staple crops—cotton, wheat, and *jawar*. Varietal, cultural and manurial trials were undertaken. Comparative tests on labour saving and improved implements and machinery were also made.

158. The Cotton Research Botanist, who with his establishment is paid from a special grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. visited a number of cultivator's fields in the districts of Nanded and Adilabad and obtained seeds from a large number of individuals. He also obtained samples from 40 villages well known for their *gaorani* crop. These were to be grown in the next season for the isolation types and the selection of highly desirable plants. Bulk selections of the Hyderabad *gaorani*, *bani* 306 and *harvi* and *banila* were made for seed propaganda. Special efforts were made during the year for extending the growth of the long staple *gaorani* cotton (*Gossipium Indicum*) in Maharashtra, especially in the district of Nanded.

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act, the Kunta area viz. the talukas of Kopbal, Gulbarga, Kustagi and Gangavati in the Raichur district was declared as protected to stop the import of short stapled cotton from the Bellary district and the northern and western portions of the district. The Hadgaon taluk was also brought under the protected area. To check the illicit import of any kind of cotton into the Nanded market from the protected areas, it was decided that no cotton from the protected area would be allowed in the Nanded market without the production of a certificate from the *Patel* and *Patwari* of the village concerned. This measure did not prove entirely successful.

Distribution of *Gaorani* cotton seed in the Nanded and Parbhani districts was carried on as usual. Most of it was purchased from the Empress Mills Factory, Nagpur, which buy nearly 70 per cent. of *kapas* at the Umri market. In all 8,080 candies and 16 maunds of *Gaorani* seeds were purchased in addition to 2·10 lakhs lbs. of *Dharwar* No. 1 seed and ·50 lakh lbs. of *Gadag* No. 1 for distribution in the Kopbal taluk and ·33 lakh seers of *Banila* cotton in the Aurangabad district on the *takavi* system. The expenditure incurred in the purchase of cotton seed amounted to Rs. 1,46,391 as against the annual grant of Rs. 2 lakhs. The total quantity of seed purchased was stocked in the different depôts opened at Tamsa, Umri, Nanded, Basmath, Parbhani, Gangakhed, Kopbal and Kunur to facilitate local requirements and distribution. Altogether 16·89 lakhs seers (one seer=80 tolas) were distributed in the taluks of Nanded, Hadgaon, Kandhar in the Nanded district, of Basmath, Kalamnuri, Parbhani and Palam in the Parbhani district, and Jalna in the Aurangabad district. It was stated in the departmental report that only 50 per cent. of departmental seed was said to have been sown by the grower in an estimated area of 86,100 acres.

159. Horticultural work was carried on at the Himayatsagar main farm in Hyderabad under the supervision of the Economic Botanist. During the year the scheme of horticultural work was revised. Under it the area allotted for this work in the main farm was divided into a number of plots and apportioned in such a way as to help the Botanist (a) to run a good fruit nursery (b) to test the varieties of fruits best suited to local conditions (c) to run a model area for the cultivation of

country and foreign vegetables showing how land could be intensively used for this purpose and (d) to train young men as expert gardeners who could ultimately run a fruit garden successfully.

The plot for the nursery was prepared and planted with grape cuttings got from Daulatabad, different varieties of bananas, grapes, pomegranates and figs. A class was opened in the section for training in gardening. Five students were admitted during the year and they were paid a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem.

160. Rearing of eri-worms was discontinued as proposals for closing up the section had been under the consideration of the Government.

Sericulture.

161. The most effective method of demonstration was to convince the cultivator of the advantages of cultivation on modern lines by doing the work in his presence and in his field. For this kind of work 245 plots were selected in the cultivators' fields in the Telingana districts where demonstrations were conducted on (a) transplanting of paddy (b) manuring of paddy with ammonium sulphate and superphosphate (c) cultivation of sugar-cane (Co: 213) and (d) iron ploughs. Sugar-cane Co: 213 and iron ploughs were very popular. In the Mahratwara division, five samples of cotton seeds, ground-nut and Dharwar paddy were demonstrated in 19 different plots. Besides, small demonstrations and lectures were given at various gatherings held in the dominion. A demonstration and show was conducted at the Nizamsagar farm of the Telingana division where selected cultivators were invited. The crops and the experiments were explained to them and the use of different agricultural implements was demonstrated.

Demonstration and propaganda.

Consequently, the demand for modern implements steadily increased. During the year cultivators were supplied with 70 iron ploughs, 6 chaff-cutters, 5 Poona gul pans, 3 Persian wheels and one each of Planet Junior Cultivator, oil-engine and pump, Myer's Hand pump, sugar-cane mill, Kerlousker's *mhote* wheel and drag scraper.

A large number of leaflets dealing with the cultivation of ground-nut and *jawar-smut*, the transplanting of paddy, the use of iron ploughs and the preparation of manure for paddy by using ammonium sulphate and superphosphate were printed both in Urdu and Telugu and distributed broadcast free of cost to the cultivators in the villages and at gatherings in the Telingana division.

162. During the year 284 applications for boring were received, of which 53 only could be attended to owing to want of machines and staff. The borings were carried out at 12 different places in the dominion. Altogether 53 bores were commenced, of which 44 were successful. Besides, 30 hand-pumps, and 2 deep well power pumps were installed over the bores. 19 hand-pumps and one power pump were installed on existing wells of the cultivators: 29 hand-pumps and 11 existing power pumps were repaired. The Agricultural Engineer was in charge of the oil-engine class where cultivators possessing power pumping sets for irrigation were trained. Twenty-six students were admitted into this class, of whom 15 were successful at the examination.

Agricultural Engineering.

163. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 6,45,748 compared with Rs. 4,49,485 in 1338 F.

Cost.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

164. As stated in the previous reports the rainy season in the State begins in Amerdad (June) while the official year commences in Azur (October). Consequently the principal harvests of a Fasli year depend upon the monsoon of the preceding

Rainfall.

The rainfall month by month for the monsoon period 1338-1339 F. (1929-1930) was as indicated below :—

<i>South-west monsoon.</i>				<i>Inches</i>
Amerdad 1338 F.	(June	1929.)	..	5·59
Sherewar	„	(July	„)	3·59
Meher	„	(August	„)	3·65
Aban	„	(September	„)	8·67
Total for south-west monsoon				21·50

<i>North-east monsoon.</i>				<i>Inches</i>
Azur 1339 F.	(October	1929.)	..	0·40
Dai	„	(November	„)	0·09
Total for north-east monsoon				0·49

Intermediate Period.

Bahman to Thir 1339 F. (December 1929 to May 1930).. 1·32

Total for the year 23·34

165. The total rainfall in the dominion for 1338-1339 F. was 16·19 per cent. below the normal. The rainfall in the previous year amounted to 36·83 inches. The monsoons started a little earlier than usual with light to moderate rains and facilitated ploughing operations, but inadequate rains in certain parts of the dominion led to suspension of the *kharif* sowing. The young *kharif* crops of Raichur and Karimnagar showed signs of distress for lack of moisture in early Sherewar (July). The timely and favourable rainfalls in parts of the Telingana helped the *abi* sowings considerably, while elsewhere the need for more rain was acutely felt. The *kharif* sowing had to be suspended in parts of the Mahratwara districts, as also the *abi* sowings in a large territory of Telingana.

Water and fodder scarcity was very acute in most of the districts of the State. Besides, the agricultural cattle were infected by contagious diseases. Conditions remained unchanged till the middle of Meher (August). In the latter portion of the month as well as in Aban (September) a turn in the rainy weather changed for the better the general agricultural outlook and considerably alleviated the suffering caused by the inadequacy of water supply and fodder and checked the spread of cattle diseases.

The north-east monsoon commenced in Azur 1339 F. (October) and gave copious rains which further enhanced the outlook of the standing crops. It was, however, followed by a prolonged drought which lasted to the middle of Khurdad (April) with sporadic rainfalls at long intervals. Consequently the *kharif* crops in the Mahratwara and the *abi* crops in the Telingana tracts suffered very much giving poor yields. The *rabi* and *tabi* crops were also hard hit for want of moisture. The interval between the last week of Khurdad and the end of Thir (May) was characterised by scanty showers which were helpful for the preparatory tillage operations for *kharif*. The capricious nature of the monsoons was responsible for the unseasonable agricultural year, with water and fodder scarcity facing the ryot in most of the districts.

166. The area and estimated outturns of the principal crops as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year were as tabulated below :—

Particulars	1887—1888 F. (1928—1929.)		1888—1889 F. (1929—1930.)	
	Area in acres	Estimated outturn	Area in acres	Estimated outturn
Cotton	41,09,881	Bales 8,95,134 Tons	35,35,728	Bales 4,46,709 Tons
Wheat	11,02,290	62,428	10,03,097	1,01,089
Rice	9,92,453	4,03,476	5,06,621	1,50,955
Jawar	91,58,128	14,10,850	89,97,179	13,15,066
Sugar-cane .. ..	..	..	36,871	17,975
Tobacco	98,669	11,709	80,680	11,996
Sesamum	6,49,942	36,792	5,68,553	38,411
Linseed	2,68,983	11,854	2,42,116	12,116
Mustard	13,921	459	10,649	255
Castor	6,59,311	37,446	6,01,989	33,406
Ground-nut	6,50,310	62,812	6,18,737	64,158
Miscellaneous (including Kerar, Karilla and Ambara) ..	3,79,500	14,194	4,05,587	15,877

The sporadic rainfalls with the protracted drought intervals intervening between them accounted for the considerable decrease in the total area sown. A decrease in yield was recorded in every item except wheat, tobacco, oil seed which gave greater outturns as compared with the previous year. During the year, sugar-cane plantation covered an area of 36,871 acres and the total yield amounted to 17,990 tons.

The prices of the principal food-grains such as wheat and rice remained steady throughout the year at 5 and 3½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee while the market price of *jawar* fluctuated, the rate being 12½ seers per rupee when the year closed.

SECTION III.

Co-operative Societies.

167. Mr. Fazlulla, H. C. S., continued as the officiating Registrar during Control, 1339 F.

168. Despite the unfavourable seasonal conditions and a continuous drop in the prices of agricultural produce, the total number of societies in the *Diwani* rose from 2,074 to 2,164 which was attributed to the indefatigable labours of the department in the cause of its expansion. Of these, one was a dominion bank, 30 central banks, 1,776 agricultural societies and 357 non-agricultural societies. The membership on the other hand decreased from 58,923 in 1338 F. to 57,016 on account of the decline of the non-agricultural societies.

The working capital of all the institutions showed a rise of about 3 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 190·09 lakhs compared with Rs. 184·39 lakhs. The owned capital of the societies (reserve fund and shares combined) was reduced by Rs. 4·43 lakhs to Rs. 67·51 lakhs as against Rs. 71·94 lakhs in 1338 F. This fall in the owned capital was due to the refund of the share

money and reserve fund to the members of the agricultural societies that had completed the first ten years or more of their lives. It was gratifying that the Government liabilities were reduced by Rs. 1·16 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 3·24 lakhs at the end of 1339 F. Considering the unfavourable agricultural year, the collection of outstandings made during the year was not unsatisfactory.

Non-agricultural societies in the British administered area rose from 14 to 27 with a membership of 5,403 as against 2,108 in the preceding year. There was an appreciable increase in their working capital from 4·08 lakhs to Rs. 4·62 lakhs. Their owned capital also denoted an increase being Rs. 1·78 lakhs against Rs. 1·66 lakhs.

Co-operative institutions in the Paigah jurisdiction numbered 70 at the end of 1339 F. Of these, 62 were agricultural and 8 non-agricultural societies. These had a membership of 1,356 and their working capital was Rs. 3·13 lakhs with Rs. 1·67 lakhs as their owned capital.

169. The Co-operative Union subsidised by the Government had on its roll 18 life members, 89 ordinary members and 1,917 societies. It functioned to train officers and probationers for raising the efficiency of the department and to educate the rural population, the Society *Panchayaths* and the literate members so that they might understand and appreciate, by active participation, the advantages of co-operation and systematic disposal of work before the Panchayathdars and the maintenance of proper accounts. It deputed trained propagandists to all the linguistic areas. The latter visited 177 villages and delivered magic lantern lectures on practical subjects such as co-operation, sanitation and the drink-evil. The more experienced of them held training classes of Panchayathdars at 15 various village centres. These were attended by 233 office bearers of village societies, who were instructed on the rudiments of co-operation and co-operative law with special reference to the bye-laws of village societies, the writing of account books and the disposal of matters coming up before the Panchayaths. These were held for 10 days on the average at every centre and on the expiry of the period, diplomas were given to the successful candidates. The Training Class held by the Union had 27 departmental officers and 42 probationers, of whom only 12 were successful at the examination. Besides, the Union maintained a free library and a reading room at the headquarters and published the Co-operative and Agricultural Quarterly in all the vernaculars of the State for the benefit of the village societies. During the year a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the construction of a building for the Union.

170. The success attained by the dominion bank on account of its stable finances and its promptness to accommodate the central banks and societies in emergencies ultimately led to its being styled as the "Apex Co-operative Bank" in the nomenclature of the revised constitution of the bank. This bank was located in the city and had 451 members on its roll. The working capital as compared with the preceding year, showed a slight fall of about Rs. 6,000 and amounted to Rs. 37·62 lakhs at the end of 1339 F. and the owned capital (reserve fund and shares combined) which was 19·2 per cent. of the working capital, totalled Rs. 7·24 lakhs. The bank received Rs. 25·37 lakhs under deposits and paid back Rs. 25·52 lakhs from the same head, the total amount left under it at the end of 1339 Fasli being Rs. 30·38 lakhs. Loans advanced to the central banks and societies aggregated Rs. 8·64 lakhs, while the total amount recovered from them towards principal and interest was Rs. 9·50 lakhs. Thus the total due to the Apex Bank by the central banks and primary societies towards principal and interest at the end of 1339 F. stood at 21·76 lakhs and 3·11 lakhs respectively. The profits earned by it during the year under report amounted to Rs. 75,209, of which Rs. 25,454 were carried to the reserve for doubtful debts.

171. During the year, one central bank was formed at Yadgiri in the Gulbarga district, bringing the total number to 30. Their membership consisted of 1,839 individuals with 2,058 societies. It was satisfactory to observe that there was an increase

in all the components of the working capital. Paid up shares increased from 7·29 lakhs to 8·32 lakhs, showing an increase of 1·03 lakhs and the reserve fund went up from 1·67 lakhs, to 2·01 lakhs. The increase in the deposits from 15·92 lakhs to 20·64 lakhs decidedly proved that the central banks were gaining greater confidence with the march of years. The outside loan increased by ·56 lakh and amounted to 17·56 lakhs while the Government liabilities were reduced from 2·62 lakhs to 2·19 lakhs. Thus the working capital of central banks showed an increase of 6·21 lakhs—it rose from 44·19 lakhs to 50·40 lakhs. The amount advanced to societies as loans was doubled and amounted to 13·46 lakhs against 6·72 lakhs but the repayment of loans towards principal and interest totalled 13·30 lakhs. The outstanding of loans against societies at the end of 1339 F. amounted to 45·56 lakhs, while the interest due by them was 7·77 lakhs. The profits earned by the central banks amounted to Rs. 1,42,584.

172. 104 societies were registered during the year and 22 were cancelled, bringing the total number to 1,776 as compared with 1,694 in the preceding year: there was also a simultaneous increase in the membership—37,672 against 36,403. Those societies that had completed the first ten years or more of their lives paid back to their members the accumulated shares and also distributed among them the total profits shown as reserve fund after carrying a quarter to the statutory reserve. These payments were made according to the conditions based on the Punjab system and held out at the time of their organisations. Consequently, there was a fall of 5·64 lakhs in the Reserve Fund (14·68 lakhs against 20·32 lakhs) and 1·45 lakhs in share money (17·76 lakhs compared with 19·21 lakhs). The outside loans increased from 36·12 lakhs in 1338 F. to 42·19 lakhs in 1339 F. but the Government liabilities were reduced by Rs. 4,115 and amounted to Rs. 16,648 at the end of the year. The total amount under deposit of the societies was 31·80 lakhs. Thus the net fall in the working capital of agricultural societies was Rs. 1·11 lakhs and it amounted to Rs. 77·98 lakhs compared with Rs. 79·09 lakhs in the preceding year. Altogether 10,783 loans amounting to Rs. 9·29 lakhs were advanced to the members for various purposes such as purchase of cattle, repayment of previous loans, payment of revenue tax, redemption of land mortgage, improvement of land, etc. The repayments towards principal and interest amounted to 9·62 lakhs. The total outstandings (including principal and interest) at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 81·45 lakhs. The profits for the year under report totalled Rs. 1,70,220.

173. The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 350 to 357. Seventeen societies viz. 15 of salary earners, one of weavers and one urban bank were registered during the year and ten societies—5 of salary earners and 5 of weavers were abolished. Their membership decreased from 18,280 to 14,996 while the working capital rose from Rs. 23·44 lakhs to Rs. 24·09 lakhs, the net increase being ·65 lakh. The owned capital which consisted of Rs. 13·56 lakhs in shares and Rs. 2·16 lakhs in reserve totalled Rs. 15·72 lakhs, which exceeded the last year's figure by Rs. 1·13 lakhs. Their deposits decreased by Rs. 0·38 lakh from Rs. 3·24 lakhs to Rs. 2·86 lakhs but outside loans went up from Rs. 4·04 lakhs to Rs. 4·63 lakhs. On the other hand Government loans decreased by Rs. ·69 lakh from Rs. 1·57 lakhs to Rs. ·88 lakh. Fresh loans aggregating Rs. 14·68 lakhs were advanced to members, while the repayments made by them towards principal and interest totalled Rs. 14·41 lakhs. Loans outstanding at the end of 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 21·58 lakhs (Rs. 19·67 lakhs principal and 1·91 lakhs interest). The profits earned by the societies were Rs. 1,19,512.

174. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,01,162 as compared with Rs. 2,84,454 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION IV.

Trade.

175. The Department was controlled by Mr. G. A. Mohammadi as the Director of Commerce and Industries Control.

176. Trade figures given in this section were obtained from the customs and railway returns. As compared with Imports and Exports. the preceding year, there was a fall in most of the imported and exported articles resulting in a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the aggregate value of trade in the Hyderabad State which diminished from 3,988 lakhs to 3,893 lakhs. Imports decreased from 1,875 lakhs to 1,869 lakhs and exports from 2,113 lakhs to 2,023 lakhs. The chief commodities of import and export and their values in thousands of rupees as compared with those of 1338 F. were as tabulated below :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1888 F.	1889 F.		1888 F.	1889 F.
Piece-goods ..	8,49,52	8,29,19	Cotton ..	8,54,44	9,23,56
Cutlery and hardware	1,03,30	93,89	Ground-nuts ..	3,76,18	3,47,99
Yarn ..	98,76	90,78	Grain ..	1,90,98	1,45,82
Gold	83,00	52,14	Castor-seed ..	1,73,08	1,15,01
Salt	64,27	58,84	Cotton-seed ..	75,19	76,21
Sugar	72,74	69,05	Linseed	67,01	41,02
Fruits	58,15	60,61	<i>Til</i>	59,53	63,39
Jaggery	49,25	41,08	Animals	47,40	85,07
Kerosine oil ..	44,70	44,29	Hides	84,77	81,12
Silver	58,89	66,10	Oils	28,13	89,85
Animals	41,28	41,25	Chillies	21,06	23,98
Iron	36,01	36,93	Timber	12,78	10,84
Corrugated iron sheets.	30,04	24,24	Oil cakes	1,666	14,20
Motor cars and accessories ..	34,82	33,30	Karad	11,58	8,02
Gunny bags and sacking ..	29,86	26,21	Condiments and spices ..	8,48	5,97
Betel-nut	22,14	22,74	<i>Tarwar</i> bark ..	7,68	5,17
Condiments and spices.	22,09	23,77	Towels	3,73	3,73
Hides	18,52	15,17	Tobacco	1,99	2,04
Silk	17,33	15,77	Hemp	1,76	3,85
Cigar and cigarettes ..	14,97	14,33	Bamboos	1,45	1,60
Matches	14,32	13,02	Bones	84	85
Petrol	15,07	19,58	Jaggery	77	47
Timber	12,22	12,17	<i>Gulmohwa</i> and <i>mowha</i> seeds	60	5
Vegetable Oils	11,61	10,77	Fruits	1,80	2,36
Dyes	9,89	8,53	Horns	59	60
Medicines	8,50	8,55	Betel leaves ..	56	43
Other Articles	1,81,29	1,96,33	Other articles ..	47,16	33,03
Total	14,97,04	14,28,13	Total	20,46,15	19,36,23
Values of duty free articles including mint bullion ..	3,77,85	4,41,16	Values of duty free articles including value of coal exported	66,62	87,23
Grand total	18,74,89	18,69,29	Grand Total	21,12,77	20,23,46
Total aggregate trade for 1888 F.—total of columns 2 and 5 ..	39,87,66		Total aggregate trade for 1889 F.—total of columns 3 and 6 ..	38,92,75	

There was a fall in value of the majority of exported and imported articles. The chief increases in imports related to fruits (2·46 lakhs), silver (12·71 lakhs), condiments and spices (1·68 lakhs), ground-nut (2·41 lakhs), tobacco (1·66 lakhs), and petrol (4·51 lakhs), and those in exports to cotton (69·12 lakhs), cotton-seed (1·02 lakhs), *til* (3·86 lakhs), oils (11·72 lakhs), chillies (2·92 lakhs) and hemp (2·09 lakhs).

177. The principal imports and exports in tons carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways in 1338 F. and 1339 F. were in accordance with the statement given below :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1838 Fasli	1839 Fasli	1838 Fasli	1839 Fasli
Goods manufactured	12,243	12,050	359	310
Grain	48,353	69,398	1,00,651	81,913
Salt	61,944	57,009	..	..
Sugar and Jaggery	32,717	30,808	152	63
Hardware	30,784	31,358	1,715	1,455
Cotton raw .. ..	..	..	65,548	77,031
Oil seeds	79	84	1,39,385	1,00,827
Cotton seeds	1,269	344	49,262	46,191
Timber	7,262	3,091	13,674	9,018
Kerosine oil	23,040	21,791	9	..
Coal and cakes	10,860	1,455	4,72,244	4,93,599
Miscellaneous	5,144	4,515	58,741	39,867
Total ..	2,34,645	2,31,848	9,01,740	8,50,294

SECTION V.

Industries and Commerce.

178. The department was in charge of Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Chenevix-Trench, *Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.*, until the 14th Aban when he left India. For the rest of the year, Mr. B. Abdy Collins *C.I.E., I.C.S.*, Director-General of Commerce and Industry managed the department directly under the President of the Council.

Mr. G. A. Mohamadi, *B.A.*, continued as the Director of the Department of Commerce and Industries during the whole year.

179. The Industrial Engineering. The Industrial Engineer visited during the year almost all the important industrial centres in the dominion and inspected the ginning and press factories, oil mills *Bidri* shops, foundries, and industrial schools and rendered assistance to a number of factory owners in the lay out and erection of their factories. He also undertook tours outside the State and visited important places like Calcutta, Jharia, Talegaon, Ogalwadi and Markana with a view to investigating and studying the condition of jute mills, glass factories and marble works. The stock of information acquired by him during his tours afforded valuable data to help the Government in deciding to fix the maximum rates in the cotton ginning and press mills.

180. The activities of the Textile Expert were many-sided. In order to study the conditions of various cottage industries and the latest methods adopted to improve and to encourage them, he undertook extensive tours in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta, besides inspecting most of the textile centres in the following dominions. The following schemes were formulated to improve the local textile industry and were approved by the Government —

Textile Work.

- (1) Cottage Industries Institute, Hyderabad.
- (2) The District Demonstration Weaving and Dyeing parties.
- (3) Cottage Industries Sale Dépôt.
- (4) The Government Experimental Carpet Factory, Warangal.
- (5) The Survey of Hand-loom and Dyeing Industries.
- (6) Jacquard Weaving Institute, Pattan.

The construction of a building for the Cottage Industries Institute was being pushed on under the supervision of the Industrial Engineer. It is intended to serve as the headquarters for the district demonstration parties, train "*mistris*" for them and supply improved looms, sleys, dobbies and other devices until they could be had in the open market. It would also be the centre for experiments and designing. The hosiery and dyeing sections continued to invent new patterns with a view to popularising the improved types of knitting machines.

During the year, ten scholarship holders were admitted for training into the weaving section and six into the dyeing section. A few students were also admitted into the knitting section.

The district demonstration centres were reorganised. It was decided to maintain seven main centres at Gulburga, Narayanpet, Karimnagar, Seddipet, Sangareddy, Jalna and Basmathnagar, each under a demonstrator with a minimum subordinate staff of 3 weaving artisan assistants and a dyer to be added later on according to local exigencies. Three of the demonstratorships were given to competent hands out of the existing staff. The other 4 posts were advertised and filled temporarily by persons from outside the State. Three local candidates were selected and sent to The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay for receiving textile training and as soon as they came back with diplomas, they would be posted as permanent demonstrators. Demonstrations were conducted during the year at Warangal, Narayanpet, Pattan and Basmathnagar. Altogether 190 sleys and 60 dobbies were introduced among the local weavers. Two special demonstrations in weaving and knitting were also conducted—one at the Divisional Conference of the Co-operative Union and the other at the Kazipet *urs*. These proved quite successful.

A scheme for the establishment of a Government sales dépôt was sanctioned in Amardad 1339 F. One of its objects was to help the village artisans to dispose of their finished products. The dépôt was started in the capital wherein within the closing quarter of the year under report articles to the value of Rs. 1,016 were sold. Besides, arrangements were being made for establishing agencies at Secunderabad, Bombay and other important commercial centres of British India. An advisory committee of ladies was formed to advise the sales dépôt regarding the purchase of articles and the recommendations of new designs. It was hoped that the succeeding year would see a much greater sale of the state products purchased from the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the year. A few artistic articles such as fine gilt bordered muslin *sari*, manufactured at Pattan, Siddipet and Sangareddy as well as Bidri articles were sent to the India House, London, where they were much appreciated.

Three industrial surveys were sanctioned during the year viz. the hide and leather industries to be undertaken by Captain Guthrie—the well-known leather expert to the Madras Government; the salt industry by Mr. Kapilram Vakil, the managing Director of the Okha Salt Works; and the hand loom

and village dyeing industries by Mr. Sahai, the Superintendent of the Government Weaving Factory. Mr. Sahai visited during the year the districts of Atraf Balda, Medak, Nalgonda and collected the required information. A scheme for the revival of the ancient but decaying carpet industry of Warangal was sanctioned in Khurdad 1339 F. at a cost of Rs. 53,328 and an experimental factory for the purpose was accordingly established at Warangal in association with the East India Carpet Company, Limited, Amritsar, under the supervision of a carpet expert deputed by the said company, who was appointed as its manager and store-keeper. During the short period of its existence, carpets to the value of Rs. 1,000 were manufactured. The establishment of a jacquard weaving institute at Pattan was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 20,737 for 1339 F. and Rs. 15,000 for 1340 F. with the idea of helping the Pattan weavers reported to be emigrating to British India. All these schemes were financed by the Industrial Trust fund.

The demonstrator deputed to Pattan conducted demonstrations of fly-shuttle looms and improved appliances with the result that some of the weavers took advantage of them and started weaving saries, etc., on these looms.

181. The Laboratory did some research work connected with paper manufacture and oil-pressing in addition to the routine work of analysis for the various departments. A process for the recovery of oil from ground-nut sludge, a bye-product obtained during the process of crushing ground-nut seeds for oil, was invented by Mr. Yuill, the special officer for the survey of oil and oil-seed industries in the State. Altogether 590 samples were analysed as against 264 in 1338 F. : 25 samples came from the public and the rest from Government departments. The majority of the analyses related to oil-seeds and cakes. The Officer in charge of Oil Industry survey, the Economic Botanist and the departments of Excise, Water Works, Commerce and Industries, Agricultural and Stationery Dépôt took full advantage of the laboratory in getting all their samples analysed. Besides, industrial experiments were conducted relating to :—

- (1) The solvency of methanol as compared to that of alcohol, ether and petrol.
- (2) The separation and refinement of sodium chloride and sodium sulphate from the various brines of the Raichur district noted for the salt industry.
- (3) The decolorisation and deodorisation of castor oil, cotton-seed oil and ground-nut oil aiming at the refinements of these for the ready market.
- (4) The recovery of oil from ground-nut sludge.
- (5) The qualitative and quantitative examination and estimation of alkaloids and glucosides in ganja and other allied preparations.
- (6) The complete examination of castor and maize stalks and certain kinds of grass supplied by the Forest Department to investigate into the possibilities of their use in paper manufacture. The laboratory gave technical and scientific advice to the manufacturers of inks, oils tinctures, essences, etc. Training was given to a local ink manufacturer in preparing inks of standard qualities. There were at the laboratory three post graduate students under training : one received training in the assay of tinctures, galenicals and such other pharmaceutical preparations, the second was learning soil analysis and the third was a chemist candidate deputed by the Water Works Department to undergo a thorough training in the chemical and bacteriological examination of waters.

182. The Industrial Trust Fund was started last year but it commenced its work only during the year under report. Its sanctioned capital was one crore but the whole of this amount was not placed at his disposal at first. The total investments made out of the fund fetched an income of

Rs. 2,71,192 during the year. The trustees sanctioned grants out of this income to 19 industries aggregating Rs. 2,56,752 and the balance of Rs. 14,440 was utilized in granting 3 scholarships for specialisation in the textile industry and one for the study of research work in lac. Out of the uninvested balance of the fund, 13 proprietors of different small scale industries were granted loans (in addition to what had been paid out prior to the end of 1338 F.) amounting to Rs. 1,61,033. The Shahabad Cement Company repaid Rs. 14 lakhs out of Rs. 24 lakhs advanced to it and is now in a flourishing condition. Despite the purchase by the Government of the Deccan Glass Factory shares of the value of Rs. 30,000, the factory was working at a loss and efforts were being made to put it on a sound footing. The trustees of the fund decided to take up a debenture loan of Rs. 12 lakhs in the Osmanshahi mills and promised a further assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs in case a new cotton mill was established at Warangal. They decided to give substantial pecuniary aid to the Deccan Marble Works formed for the exploitation of a marble quarry in the south-east of the State.

183. The Alcohol Factory still remained unworked pending the consideration of a proposal to transfer it to the Excise Department. Soap manufactured at the Government Soap Factory was not at first well received in the market. Efforts were being made to popularise it so as to secure a wide-spread and profitable sale for it.

184. During the year, the reorganisation of the Department of Factories and Boilers was sanctioned, as a result of which 2 inspectors were appointed and the clerical staff increased from one to six. There were 355 concerns in the dominion that came under the definition of factories as given in the Act, and of these 24 were perennial and 331 seasonal. They comprised a cement factory, a glass factory, a printing press, 3 oil mills, 3 cigarette factories, 4 spinning and weaving mills, 4 distilleries, 31 rice mills, 204 cotton ginning and press mills, 89 combined mills for ginning, pressing, and decorticating and the rest consisted of general workshops. The largest number of factories were in the district of Parbhani (62) and Aurangabad (58). The districts that had more than 30 factories were Nanded (46), Gulbarga (32) and Warangal (32) while in the remaining districts the figure varied between 28 in the Raichur district and 2 in the Mahbubnagar district. There were only 16 factories at the headquarters. All the seasonal factories (331) and 18 out of the 24 perennial ones were inspected during the year. The number of accidents reported during the year was 14. Of these, 4 were fatal and the rest were of a slight nature.

Out of 412 boilers on the register, 302 were inspected and 142 were hydraulically tested. One serious boiler accident involving the deaths of five persons was reported. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid by the owner as compensation to the dependants of the five deceased. Thirteen candidates were examined by the Chief Inspector for granting the Boiler Attendants Certificates of competency, of whom 4 were granted the 1st class certificate and 5 secured the 2nd class certificate.

The total inspection fees collected during the year was Rs. 10,670 compared with Rs. 12,180 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to inspections of some boilers being held up on account of hydraulic tests not being completed in the year under report.

185. There were 24 joint stock companies at the end of 1338 F. During the year, 14 new companies were registered and 4 companies ceased to work, leaving 34 at the end of 1339 F. Of these, 9 related to banking and insurance, 2 to transit and transport, 14 to trade and manufacture, 4 to mills and presses, one to mining and 4 to theatres and entertainments. The total authorised capital of these companies was 134.20 lakhs O.S. rupees and 290.50 lakhs B.G. rupees. The subscribed capital amounted to 17.13 lakhs O.S. rupees and 179.47 lakhs B.G. rupees and the paid up capital aggregated 9.17 lakhs O.S. and 163.06 lakhs B.G. The fees realised on account of their registration

during 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 3,337 as against Rs. 1,250 in the preceding year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 322 against Rs. 357 accrued from the filing fees from the annual documents of the companies.

SECTION VI.

Public Works Department.

186. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H. continued as the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department throughout the year.

187. Before the amalgamation of the General and Irrigation Branches was effected in the latter half of 1339 F. there had been two circles for the Irrigation and two for the General Branch. Consequent upon the amalgamation these were reduced to three viz., the Medak circle, the Warangal circle and the Aurangabad circle and a survey party was attached to every one of them. As a temporary measure, two more circles were constituted, one for Special Buildings and the other for Capital Works and they would be maintained till the specific purposes for which they were created were carried out.

188. The total expenditure under "ordinary irrigation" was Rs. 21,36,116 as compared with Rs. 30,02,198 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 17,20,022 were spent on works, Rs. 4,01,854 on establishment including the secretariat charges and Rs. 14,240 on tools and plant. Of the figures relating to works, Rs. 6,55,559 were incurred on original works and restoration, Rs. 9,50,742 on maintenance and repairs, Rs. 18,259 on communications and Rs. 95,462 on buildings.

Eleven important irrigation works charged to the revenue and estimated at between Rs. 27,513 and Rs. 1,31,300 were in progress. The three of them estimated to cost more than Rs. 50,000 were:—the Anantharam project and Chintakany Godam Tank in the Karimnagar district, Bellikal Rasul Cheroo in the Mahbubnagar district. Only two works were completed during the year—the Namilikonda project in the Karimnagar district (Rs. 40,198) and the Minespur Parameshwar tank in the Gulbarga district (Rs. 74,457).

189. Every survey party formed a separate sub-divisional unit and was posted to one or other of the reconstituted circles under the Superintending Engineers. The Warangal Survey party surveyed 140 tanks and kuntas, eleven major streams crossing the Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road and two small projects of Gowraram and Baithampudi. The Medak party surveyed 76 tanks and the site for a bridge across the Krishna at Amigunda and also completed the investigation and survey of seven road projects measuring over 80 miles in all. During the year under report, the survey of the Osmanabad and Tuljapur reservoirs was completed by the Aurangabad survey party. Different roads measuring 106 miles in length and the site for a proposed bridge across the Hewna Stream on the Hingoli-Aundah road were also surveyed by it.

190. Good progress was made on the Reservoir section of the Nizam-sagar project. All masonry work over the first 30 miles together with 4,606 units of cutting and 13,458 units of banking on the No. 1 Division of Cannal Works was completed. Canal work from mile 39 to 76 was in progress. Water was discharged into the canal for the first time for the *abi cultivation* early in Meher. Altogether 23 distributaries with sub-distributaries were completed. Besides, the survey of 12 proposed distributaries aggregating 90 miles was carried out.

The Wyra project was practically completed in 1338 F. except earth backing which was executed during 1339 F. Satisfactory progress was made on the distributaries and the whole of the distributary system was expected to be ready in 1340 F.

The Palair project was completed in all its details. Automatic shutters were, however, yet to be installed.

The total amount spent on capital works to the end of 1339 F. was Rs. 4,08,25,860 as against an estimate of Rs. 4,94,98,709. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 50,97,860. The outlay on capital works, either completed or in progress in 1339 F. was distributed as detailed below :—

Name of Project	Amount of estimate	Outlay to the end of 1338 F.	Outlay for 1339 F.	Total outlay to the end 1339 F.
Nizamsagar Project	4,26,79,000	2,89,65,174	48,71,571	3,38,36,745
Extension of Channels under Pocharam Project	30,765	30,941	1,508	32,444
Fatehnaheer Project	5,29,031	5,34,007	4,987	5,38,994
Wyra Project	31,50,000	31,47,199	1,33,686	32,80,885
Palair Project	24,15,000	24,78,463	64,489	25,42,952
Singabhoopalayam Project	3,97,818	2,69,998	780	2,70,778
Royanpally Tank	2,97,095	2,95,546	6,994	3,02,540
Investigation of Tungabhadra Project .. ..	..	6,672	13,850	20,522
Total	4,94,98,709	3,57,28,000	50,97 860	4,08,25,860

191. The expenditure on buildings and roads amounted to Rs. 97,69,524. Of this, Rs. 47,79,787 were spent on roads, Rs. 30,90,127 on buildings Rs. 17,40,928 on establishments and Rs. 1,58,682 on tools and plant.

192. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 30,90,127 on buildings Rs. 24,44,738 were spent on original works and Rs. 6,45,389 on repairs and maintenance. Sixty-four important buildings relating to different government departments and special buildings such as the Royal Palace at Delhi and the Shikargah at Hayahtnagar individually costing Rs. 25,000 and above were under progress. During the year 23 buildings were completed. Those in progress estimated to cost more than one lakh were :— The Sadar Nizamiah Shafa-Khana in Hyderabad, (5 lakhs), additions and alterations to the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad (2·97 lakhs), the State Library, Hyderabad (3·80 lakhs), the P. W. D. Staff Quarters, Asifabad (1·03 lakhs) and the Farm Buildings, Parbhani (1·22 lakhs).

193. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 47,79,787 on communications, Rs. 31,78,806 were spent on original works, Rs. 15,75,530 on repairs and maintenance and Rs. 25,451 on preliminary surveys.

The original works were confined to 3 programmes viz., (1) the normal programme of the department from its ordinary grant, (2) the Adilabad road programme sanctioned in 1336 F. and (3) the special programme under the extra grant allotted for the triennium (1338-1340 F.).

There were 44 important roads and 7 bridges in progress during the year costing more than one lakh. Of these 15 roads and 4 bridges were completed. The works in progress estimated at more than three lakhs were :—The bridge across the Godavari at Soan (9·50 lakhs), the Manvi-Sindhanoor road (8·21 lakhs), the Bhima bridge in the Gulbarga district (7·56 lakhs), the Basar-Mancheria road, 5th section (6·55 lakhs), the Digloor-

Nanded road (6·20 lakhs,) Basar-Mancherial road, 4th section (4·00 lakhs, and the Warangal-Khammam road (3·92 lakhs). The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department by the end of 1339 F. was 3,852 miles including 242 miles of new roads completed and opened for traffic during the year.

194. The expenditure on famine works carried out by the department amounted to Rs. 3,77,913 as against Rs. 2,10,000 in 1338 F. The important works in progress during the year were:—the Manvi-Sindhanoor road, Thavergira-Khustagi road, Mudgal-Beli hall road in the Raichur district and Deverkonda-Miryalguda road in the Nalgonda district.

195. The sources of the city water supply were the Osmansagar, Mir Alam and Hussainsagar tanks. The first two supplied drinking water and the last one was exclusively used by the distilleries at Narayanguda for flushing the drains and working the distillery. The Himayatsagar was partly used to irrigate lands directly under it and partly to replenish the water drawn by the Public Works Department from the Mir Alam tank.

During the year under report 926 pipe connections were given, of which 14 were metered and 912 were ordinary and unmetered. The total number of connections on the roll at the end of 1339 F. was 592 metered and 9,781 unmetered i.e., 10,373 in all. The expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Water Works amounted to Rs. 2,67,333 as compared with Rs. 3,74,818 in 1338 F. Out of this Rs. 1,98,826 were spent on works, Rs. 61,565 on establishment and Rs. 6,942 on tools and plant. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,39,003 as against Rs. 2,61,597. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water Works supplying water to the Cantonment was Rs. 1,912, towards which the British authorities contributed B.G. Rs. 1,050.

196. The Hyderabad City Survey Office was under the control of the Public Works Department. The cadre was mainly engaged (1) on revising and bringing up-to-date the the plane table survey within the municipal limits of the Hyderabad city and the suburbs on account of the opening of new roads, squares and buildings and widening of old roads (2) on the precise levelling of bench marks in the southern part of the city and (3) on the trigonometrical and traverse survey of the Osmania University site at Adikamet. The expenditure incurred on this office was Rs. 8,036 and the revenue realised from sale of maps was Rs. 914.

197. The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,76,56,781 as compared with Rs. 2,04,01,311 in 1338 F. showing a fall of Rs. 27,44,531. The classification of expenditure according to works was as follows :—

	Rs.
Ordinary irrigation works	21,36,116
Capital irrigation works	50,97,859
Buildings and roads	97,69,524
Famine works	3,77,913
Water works	2,67,333
City surveys	8,086
Total	1,76,56,781

SECTION VII.

The Hyderabad City Drainage.

198. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.E., continued as the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Drainage and Improvement of the City Roads and Mr. M. A. Zaman was the Superintending Engineer.

199. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., was invited by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to give his expert opinion on the progress of the Drainage Scheme and on the activities of the City Improvement Board and also to suggest the form of organisation and administration adaptable to the execution of the various schemes in hand for the improvement of the city and the control of the city and municipal affairs. He visited Hyderabad in November 1929 (Dai) and submitted his report in March 1930 (Ardibehisht). He reported favourably on the progress made under the scheme and advised for its rapid execution and completion by the end of 1343 F. (October 1934). His report is still under the consideration of the Government.

200. During the year, revised estimates for the construction of sewers in districts Nos. 6 and 14, a *pucca* road over the outfall sewer and storm water drain No. 13 between Saifabad and Nampalli station, the widening and repairing of the municipal road from the Chaderghat bridge to the Lingampalli *nala* and the laying of a 3" diameter water main for flushing the syphon across the Lingampalli *nala* were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. The estimated cost of the above works amounted to Rs. 6,13,715. Revised estimates aggregating Rs. 13,55,285 were sanctioned during the year for the construction of sewers in districts Nos. 5 and 6 together with other minor works connected therewith. The purification plant, the sewage farm for effluent irrigation and the laboratory at the disposal works were the important works completed and in progress during 1339 F. at a cost of Rs. 6,80,814. As regards district sewers it was stated that all the main and principal branches in districts Nos. 4, 11 and 13 were practically completed and a portion "of the collector" in district No. 12 was reported to be in progress. The total length of pipe sewers of different diameters laid in 1339 F. in districts Nos. 4, 11, 12 and 13 measured 43 miles and 2 furlongs and the length of such pipes laid to the end of 1339 F. was 59 miles and 1 furlong. The number of manholes built to the end of 1339 F. was 2,225 of which 1,701 were built in the year under report. Besides, pipe sewers of different diameters were laid to a length of 403 ft. in districts Nos. 10 and 14 to provide crossings below the cement concrete roads. Some lands of the *Paigha* under the Uppal channel were purchased for Rs. 3,082 and the Revenue Department was arranging to take over the remaining lands below the channel from other *illakas* for the purpose of irrigation with the sewage effluent.

Cement to the value of B.G. Rs. 1,84,391 was supplied by the Shahabad Cement Company and steel and iron articles of the value of Rs. 80,410 manufactured locally were supplied by the Mint and Sanat-e-Hind Engineering Works. The Drainage Workshop issued during the year 22,39,480 cement bricks and 5,780 reinforced cement concrete pipes. The total number of bricks and pipes issued to the end of 1339 F. was 70,53,144 and 14,770 respectively.

201. Against a budgeted sanction of Rs. 20 lakhs for constructing the city roads in cement concrete of a total length of about 16 miles, a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was allotted for 1339 F. 3 miles and 3 furlongs of the city roads were constructed in the preceding year and 6 miles and one furlong were completed in 1339 F., the total length of roads constructed to the end of 1339 F. being 9½ miles. The total expenditure incurred on these roads to the end of 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 10,93,687 : Rs. 9,70,988 on works, Rs. 49,788 on establishments and Rs. 72,911 on tools and plants.

202. The modified grant of the Drainage Department for 1339 F. was Rs. 14,95,493 against which Rs. 14,70,927, were expended—Rs. 13,11,120 on works, Rs. 1,03,127 on establishment and Rs. 56,680 on tools and plant. The total expenditure incurred by the department from 1335 F. to the end of 1339 F. was Rs. 51,46,891. Of this, Rs. 44,58,615 were spent on work, Rs. 3,51,542 on establishment and Rs. 3,36,734 on tools and plant.

SECTION VIII.

Development Department.

203. The Development portfolio remained under the Revenue Member.

Control.

204. The sums of money received up-to-date from the several applicants for lands for colonisation amounted to Rs. 11,13,696. As the work of letting out lands for colonisation purposes had been held in abeyance, the deposits of most of the applicants were refunded which amounted to Rs. 9,02,652 upto the end of the last year and Rs. 6,456 during the year under report, the amount still left in deposit and under settlement being Rs. 2,04,588.

Colonisation.

SECTION IX.

City Improvement Board.

205. Nawab Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur continued as the Honorary Secretary of the Board and Mr. Meher Ali Fazil as the Superintending Engineer throughout the year

Control.

1339 F.

206. The important works completed during the year were :—the two dust-proof roads from the Mahbubia Girls' School to the Fatch Maidan and from the Bashir Bagh to the Husainsagar junction, a road from the Putli Baoli to the Chaderghat bridge, a part of the Pathergatte scheme and a guest-house at Bashir Bagh.

Works.

The following works were in progress :—Slum clearance of Khairtabad, Begum Bazar, Filkhana, Baghe-i-safa and Lingampalli ; improvements of Mogalpura and Musallam Jung garden quarters, a new road with a stop wall along the Musi from the Afzalgunj Bridge to Darushshafa, a dust-proof road from the Asafia Library to the Jam Bagh road and the widening of the Siddiamber Bazar Road.

The schemes pending sanction with the Government were the slum clearance of the Noorkhan Bazar and the Pathan Wadi, and the development of lands below the Afzalsagar tank in Agapura.

The total number of poor houses constructed at Malakpet, Mogalpura Erannaguta, Red Hills and Nampalli to the end of 1339 F. were 1,235 : 416 A. class houses, 478 of B. class, 297 of C. class, 8 of D. class and 36 shop stalls. As suggested by the Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, 361 houses of A. B. and C. classes were being modified in order to afford better accommodation and fetch higher rents. The total amount spent on the modified houses was Rs. 4,55,033 against an estimate of Rs. 5 lakhs. The rates proposed for the modified design were Rs. 12 p.m. for the A. class house, Rs. 7-8 for the B. class and Rs. 3 for the C. class.

207. The net grant at the disposal of the Board for 1339 F. was Rs. 24,94,710 against which an expenditure of Rs. 19,45,683 was incurred. Of this, Rs. 16,63,514 were spent on works, Rs. 1,99,094 on establishment, Rs. 49,549 on tools and plant and Rs. 33,526 on the maintenance of poor houses and roads. The total expenditure of the City Improvement Board for 18 years ending 1339 F. was Rs. 93·18 lakhs, working out an average of 5·18 lakhs per annum.

Cost.

SECTION X.

Telephone Department.

208. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph.B., M.A.I.E.E., continued as the Superintendent, Telephone Department during 1339 F.

Control.

209. As before, there was one call-office and one service line. Eighty exchange lines and 9 extension lines were added and 9 exchange lines and 5 extension lines were disconnected during the year. The total number of exchange and extension lines at the end of 1339 F. was 722 and 177 respectively. Central battery telephone not being substituted for the magneto instruments at the *King Koti* and certain other royal palaces, the exchange at Narayanguda continued to be maintained in addition to the Central Battery at Gouliguda. The total outlay on the reconstruction scheme to the end of 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 9,75,157 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The total receipts of the city lines increased by Rs. 7,709 to Rs. 1,57,814 as compared with Rs. 1,49,605 in the preceding year and the total working expenses for the year under report also rose from Rs. 1,46,614 in 1338 F. to Rs. 1,63,609 in 1339 F. with the result that the city lines suffered a net loss of Rs. 6,295 as against the surplus of Rs. 2,991 in 1338 F.

The accumulated outstandings at the end of 1339 F. were Rs. 1,16,728 most of them being recoverable from the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department for works on the underground cables damaged during the road and drainage operations.

210. No new installations were sanctioned during the year. Investigation into the prospects of installing a trunk line from Hyderabad to Sholapur with a view to getting Bombay connected with Hyderabad was started. An estimate for running a trunk line from Hyderabad to Nizamabad via Medak, Pocharam and Nizamsagar Canal with a Branch line to Bodhan at a cost of Rs. 2,92,100 was prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. Sanction was awaited for the installation of trunk lines from Hyderabad to Bider and from Nanded to Umri; and also for the preliminary survey and investigation into the prospects of running a trunk line from Jalna to Sailu. Telephones were installed at Raichur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal. Besides, there were trunk call-offices at Bhongir, Alair, Jangaon and Ghanapur. The number of subscribers at Raichur decreased from 74 to 73 as against 106 originally estimated. The capital outlay to the end of 1339 amounted to Rs. 46,242. The total income of the Raichur Branch was Rs. 10,700 and the total expenditure Rs. 10,474 yielding a surplus of Rs. 226. The Aurangabad and Jalna Branch had 68 and 55 subscribers respectively. The total expenditure incurred by these branches was Rs. 24,976 against an income of 19,030 working out a net deficit of Rs. 5,946 compared with Rs. 4,908 in the year before. The capital outlay on installations to the end of 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 1,42,054. There were 92 subscribers at Warangal and 23 subscribers at the trunk call-offices against 104 and 20 respectively as originally estimated. The capital expenditure to the end of 1339 F. was Rs. 2,62,773. The Warangal Branch also worked at a loss of Rs. 8,959 yielding Rs. 27,553 as the total receipts against an expenditure of Rs. 36,512.

SECTION XI.

Railways.

211. During the first half of the year, from 7th October 1929 to 31st March 1930, the Railway remained in the management of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, with Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur as Official Director and Mr. Lloyd Jones, C.I.E. as the Agent and Chief Engineer.

212. The growth of traffic has necessitated the bifurcation of the duties of the Traffic Manager. The commercial duties of the Traffic Department assumed considerable importance and this work was likely to increase in subsequent years as the policy of Government was to extend the railway system steadily. The commercial work of the department was therefore

separated from transportation work, and two heads were appointed one in charge of transportation and another in charge of commercial work. The scheme took effect from the 1st November 1929.

213. On the 1st April 1930 Government acquired all the property and assets of the Company other than their reserve and undertook all their liabilities other than those to their stock and debenture holdings. Thenceforth the railway owned and operated by Government was known as H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways. In view of the importance of the transaction the following facts were briefly stated :—

Under the contracts with the Company, Government had the right of purchasing the Company's railways on the 1st January 1934 by redeeming the stock and debenture outstandings on that date. In view of the advantages of owning and controlling the railways within the State, Government had constantly in mind the problem of finding a way by which they would acquire them before 1934 by offering terms to the Company which would induce them to part with their property without involving Government in any financial loss. A way was found through the British income-tax which was levied on railway earnings owing to the incorporation of the Company in London. To advise Government what specific offer should be made to the Railway Company to induce them to agree to sell their property on the 1st March 1930 two railway experts were engaged—one technical and the other financial. The technical expert selected was Sir Ralph Freeman, senior partner of Sir Douglas Fox and partners, one of the foremost railway experts in England ; the financial adviser chosen was Sir Frederic Gauntlette, retired Auditor-General to the Government of India. Obviously the terms of purchase should be based on : —

(1) the sum payable if Government purchased in 1934 under the contracts.

(2) the sums which the Company would receive from 1st April 1930 to 31st December 1933 as its portion of earnings.

(3) the portion of English income-tax payable to the British Exchequer on the Nizam's Government's portion of net earnings if the Company continued to be in possession till the 31st December 1933.

Of the above, the first item was definite, the second an estimate and the third a known proportion under the second. Mr. Lloyd Jones prepared estimates under the second head, by which the Company would naturally be guided in their negotiations. They were accordingly subjected to very careful scrutiny by Government's advisers, and were modified to suit their views. Eventually a conference was held of the two experts, and the Financial Secretary, presided over by the Finance Member and all four unanimously decided that £ 8,300,000 should be offered and the figures on which the decision was arrived at were as follows :—

			£
Present value of item (1)	..	..	5,933,833
Present value of item (2)	..	..	2,118,187
			8,052,020
Present value of item (3)	..	..	380,545
			8,432,565

The British income-tax saved by Government enabled a bargain to be struck that benefited the Company to the extent of £ 247,980 and Government to £ 132,565 excluding the advantage they got as share-holders of the Company.

The Executive Council unanimously recommended the offer of £8,300,000 to be made and H.E.H. sanctioned the recommendation.

Regarding the method of payment, Government held shares and debentures, and as share-holders were entitled to a share of the sinking and reserve funds. It was estimated that after deducting these amounts the net payment

would be £ 4,570,000. The Company agreed to take $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in cash, and for the balance 3 years debentures carrying interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were issued.

For the cash payment Government obtained accommodation at approximately 6 per cent. from the Imperial Bank of India.

The Company accepted the offer and the deed of sale was executed on Saturday the 8th March 1930.

The management was entrusted to a Board to meet part of the year in Hyderabad and part of the year in London consisting of the Finance Member as the president *ex-officio*, and 4 members, one of whom was to be the chairman in London in the absence of the President and another the Managing Director. The Finance Member was the representative of the Executive Council on the Board and the representative of the Board on the Council, and had authority to have a full and free exchange of views with the Agent in India and the members of the Board in London.

The prospect of being in a position to ensure effectively the well-being and contentment of all the workers on the railways with due regard to the claims of the tax-payer, and of the travelling and trading public had been the governing consideration of the Government in purchasing them, as much as any calculation of direct financial gain by the transaction. The Government offered through the Company the continuance of service, provident fund, gratuity and all other privileges which the Company's servants had enjoyed.

214. Some time prior to Government's purchase of the railways, the Company had decided to give a bonus to their employees. There was dissatisfaction amongst the employees about the distribution of this bonus and it was followed by a strike. The ostensible object was to force the Board to distribute a present to workmen and the low paid staff. The workmen of the loco. and carriage workshops, and certain employees in the Lallaguda running sheds struck work on the 27th February 1930. The following day they were joined by the employees in the engineering workshops and by most of the carriage examining staff in Secunderabad. On the 1st March some of the shed staff at the outlying stations joined the strike. It was called off on the 17th March and the men returned to work on the morning of the 18th. Regular passenger services were maintained throughout the strike period but goods trains were much restricted.

A strike occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. It started on the 4th February, and resulted in a shortage of wagons on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways owing to the detention of the Metre Gauge wagons at Manmad, and the consequent accumulation of Broad Gauge loaded wagons awaiting transshipment at Secunderabad. Much difficulty was experienced in moving the traffic.

215. The Parbhani-Purli Railway was opened up to Gangakhed in October 1929. The full length covering 39·77 miles of a Metre Gauge line branching off from the Parbhani station on the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway to the south was opened two months later. The line was meant to increase the prosperity of the people through which it passed and to serve Gangakhed and Purli which were towns of great importance. Its construction became necessary in view of the decision of the Government of India to connect Pandharpur with Miraj, which it was feared would divert traffic in and around Parbhani from the H. G. V. Railway to Marmagaoa via Latur. The capital cost of the line upto the end of the Fasli year was B.G. Rs. 21,82,500.

The Vikarabad-Bidar Railway was opened for traffic in January 1930. It was constructed to standard Broad Gauge from Vikarabad, a station on the Bezvada-Wadi line, and strikes north to the historic town of Bidar, a distance of $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was meant to connect Hyderabad with this ancient

and historic city to develop the country around and bring more traffic to the main Broad Gauge line. The capital expenditure to the 30th September 1930 was B.G. Rs. 33,98,649. Thus the total open mileage in the dominion increased from 1,087·44 miles in 1338 F. to 1180·49 miles in 1339 F. : 556·96 miles Broad Gauge and 623·53 miles Metre Gauge.

216. The survey of a Broad Gauge Railway from Vikarabad to Purli and thence to Aurangabad was carried out at a cost of Rs. 60,740. Another survey from Balda to Manickgarh was completed at a cost of Rs. 63,500.

217. The shares and debentures held by Government in the Railway Company were cancelled and their values set off against the price payable for the purchase of the Company's lines.

218. The following was the result of the working of the Broad and Metre Gauge systems for the year 1339 F.—

Railways	Length	Capital outlay to end of 1339 F.	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay
Broad Gauge ..	556·96	} 12,44,09,765	1,80,87,770	88,44,404	} 10·26
Metre Gauge ..	623·53		92,35,746	44,15,595	

219. After having purchased the Company's lines, the Government decided to charge 7½ per cent. to working expenses and form a Depreciation Fund for the purpose of carrying out special renewals so that all wear and tear should be made good out of the railway revenue.

220. At the end of 1339 F. the Government paid interests at 5 and 6 per cent. on old State Railway shares of the total face-values of O. S. Rs. 20,55,625 and O.S. Rs. 1,35,293 respectively.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

221. Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Chenoy, H.C.S., continued as the Post-Master-General.

222. During the year, the total number of post-offices in the State decreased from 772 to 763 while that of letter-boxes increased from 623 to 721 which worked out one post-office for every 108 sq. miles or 16,345 persons in the State.

223. There was an increase from 323 to 327 in the number of post-offices authorised to open savings banks. In 1339 F. 6,925 new accounts were opened and 2,057 accounts closed, leaving 33,764 accounts at the end of 1339 F. as against 28,896 in 1338 F. The total amount to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was Rs. 37,05,523 compared with Rs. 32,64,459 in 1338 F., showing an increase of Rs. 4,41,064—the amount deposited in the course of the year being Rs. 31,76,624 and that withdrawn being Rs. 27,35,560. There was one savings bank for 38,139 persons and one depositor for every 369 persons and the average deposit per head was slightly reduced from 113 to 109.

224. All the post-offices (763) in the State were authorised to transact money order, V.P. and Insurance. money order work. Altogether 4,00,195 money orders of the value of Rs. 86,64,662 were issued compared with 3,94,605 money orders of the value of Rs. 86,50,384 in the preceding year. The commission realised was Rs. 1,12,472.

During the year 96,851 value payable articles worth Rs. 12,33,024 were issued and the commission realised thereon amounted to Rs. 17,617. The number of post-offices dealing with insured articles was 327, which meant an increase of 16 over the corresponding figure of the last year. The number of insured letters and parcels decreased from 20,540 to 16,462.

225. The total number of articles issued and delivered showed an increase, the former from 336·24 lakhs to 344·48 lakhs and the latter from 344·53 to 359·18 lakhs. Of the articles delivered, 42·87 lakhs were received from outside the dominion compared with 43·12 lakhs in the previous year. Of those issued 28,27,006 were for countries outside the State and bore British stamps only.

The number of articles received at the Dead Letter Office decreased from 98,086 in 1338 F. to 91,305 in 1339 F. and 82·31 per cent. of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

226. There was a marked fall in the sale-proceeds of quinine sold through the agency of post-offices, being Rs. 8,238 against Rs. 11,150.

227. The following increases in the rates of postage stamps were brought into effect from the 1st of Thir 1339 F. :—

Post-cards and $\frac{1}{4}$ th anna stamps	..	.. 4 pies each
Letter weighing not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ tola each	..	.. 8 pies each
Ordinary book packets weighing 5 tolas or a fraction thereof	.. ..	.. 8 pies each

228. It was highly gratifying to observe that 1339 F. turned out to be an epoch making year within the historic memory of the Postal Department when it was able to show dominantly large savings of Rs. 1,02,431. This was attributed partly to the enhanced postal rates and partly to the efficient and economic supervision of the department. The total receipts increased by Rs. 1,32,243 and amounted to Rs. 10,39,090 compared with Rs. 9,06,847 in the year before. The total expenditure incurred by the department decreased from Rs. 9,50,236 in 1338 F. to Rs. 9,36,659 in 1339 F.

SECTION XIII.

Mines and Quarries.

229. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.Sc., C.E., M.I.M.E., continued as the Director.

230. There were, as before, three coal mines in the State at Singarani, Sasti and Tandur. Of these, the Singarani had the largest output. The total output from these decreased from 8,15,876 tons in 1338 F. to 8,12,300 tons in 1339 F. while the royalty realized rose slightly from Rs. 99,403 to Rs. 1,00,916 in 1338 F.

Altogether 29 Shahabad stone quarries were at work compared with 26 in the previous year. The total output of stone from these quarries measured 29,87,746 sq. ft. The quarrying fees together with the royalty realized amounted to Rs. 32,297 against Rs. 32,127 in 1338 F. The Shahabad Cement Company which was doing satisfactory work paid a royalty of B.G. Rs. 74,579 on the outturn of 99,439 tons of cement, the corresponding figures of the previous year were cement 48,973 tons and royalty B.G. Rs. 36,730. The garnet collection was not undertaken in the Khammammet taluk.

The Hyderabad-Deccan Company paid, as usual, a dead rent of Rs. 6,212 for the areas not worked under the Raichur Doab Gold Field lease.

The total income for the year from rents and royalties amounted to Rs. 2,26,433 compared with Rs. 1,81,659 which meant an excess of Rs. 44,774 mostly due to the increased output of cement over and above that of the last year.

231. Twenty-seven accidents occurred at the Singarani and Tandur collieries in which 5 persons were killed and 22 injured. At the Sasti and Paoni colliery there was only one serious accident.

232. A mining lease for limestone, marble and china clay dated the 10th August 1930 was granted to Mr. Mohammed Nizamuddin for a period of 30 years over an area of 97·8 acres in the village lands of Jastapalli, Yellandu taluk, Warangal district.

233. The cost of the department was Rs. 31,557 as compared with Rs. 34,698.

SECTION XIV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

234. Nawab Rais Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Director of the Department.

235. Through the efforts of the Revenue and the Police authorities the village officials came to realise the importance of making timely reports regarding the outbreaks of contagious diseases, which enabled the departmental officers to take preventive and precautionary measures against the spread of cattle epidemics. Although there was a fall in mortality by most of the contagious diseases, the total deaths in the dominion increased by 32·6 per cent. from 5,987 to 8,885 due mostly to rinderpest and black quarter. Mortality due to the former rose from 3,372 to 6,145 and that to the latter from 687 to 1,039. The worst affected districts were Nalgonda (2,547), Gulbarga (1,047), Osmanabad (971), Raichur (931), Mahbubnagar (583), Medak (539) and Hyderabad (524). In other districts the mortality figures varied between (468) in the Warangal district and (12) in the Nanded district.

There was a marked increase in the number of preventive inoculations during the year being 27,837 against 10,354. The largest number of animals were inoculated in the districts of Warangal (4,858) and Nalgonda (4,172) and the smallest in the Nizamabad district (16), while in other districts the figures varied between (3,469) in Hyderabad and (25) in the Adilabad district. Inoculations were not carried out in the Nanded district which was almost free from cattle diseases. One hundred and seventy cattle of both indigenous and cross breeds at the Hingoli stud were treated without any accident with the serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest.

The construction of the veterinary hospital at Warangal was nearing completion. As before, there were only 14 stationary hospitals in the dominion but the travelling dispensaries decreased from 67 to 62. Altogether 2,15,658 animals were treated as compared with 2,21,940 in the year before, which registered a fall of 6,282: more than seventy per cent. of the animals were treated at the hospitals and dispensaries and the rest by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour. The total in-patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries numbered 4,197 and of them 4,159 animals were discharged leaving only 38 at the end of the year. As regards the treatment of animals the Hyderabad district headed the list (22,489) whereas in the Medak district only 1,150 animals were treated. The districts where more than ten thousand animals were treated were Aurangabad (13,245), Karimnagar (13,097), Bir (12,940), Gulbarga (12,745), Nizamabad (12,636), Nanded (12,466) and Raichur (11,951). At the Hingoli stud hospital 1,277 animals were treated in the year under report. The number of castrations performed by the touring officers increased from 1,558 in 1338 F. to 2,301 in 1339 F.

236. Sixty stallions were at work in the districts at the end of 1338 F. 2 were added during the year, 4 destroyed and one sold, leaving a total of 57 at the close of 1339 F. The number of mares covered during the year showed a fall of 43·2 per cent. being 694 against 994, the average per stallion being 16·9 against 20·2. This fall was said to be due to sickness of some stallions and the prevailing low economic conditions in the horse-breeding areas. At the close of 1338 F. there were 52 bulls at work. During the year one was purchased, 21 were sold, 3 died and 15 were transferred to the farm for draught work having only 14 for breeding purposes.

237. As usual, horse and cattle shows were held at different places in the dominion. These fairs numbered 16 compared with 15 in the year before and in them 1,726 horses and 14,229 cattle were exhibited : 497 of the former and 1,480 of the latter competed for prizes. The biggest horse show was held at Malagaon in the Nanded district, where 1,500 horses were exhibited. Silver bangles weighing 2,060 tolas and Rs. 1,099 cash were given away as prizes.

238. The department continued to maintain fodder farms at Hingoli and Mominabad and a stud farm at Hingoli. The yield of hay from these showed a considerable increase being 8,04,346 lbs. against 6,71,924 lbs. but the yield of fodder slightly decreased from 1,56,911 lbs. to 1,25,600 lbs. in 1339 F. The value of grain crops rose from Rs. 6,135 to Rs. 7,879 while the value of fodder showed a heavy fall being Rs. 7,588 against Rs. 11,562. The Hingoli stud had 80 horses and 67 cattle at the end of the year as against 87 and 98 respectively in 1338 F. During the year 17 full-time foals were born. It was noteworthy to mention that a few home bred cows of the *Deoni* type from graded stock gave 25 to 30 lbs. of milk every day. Contagious diseases prevailed amongst the livestock at the stud, resulting in a mortality of 14.

239. During the year, seven candidates were granted departmental scholarships: 6 were sent for training to the Veterinary College, Patna and one to the Veterinary College Calcutta. Two students in receipt of Asiatic scholarships in the previous year were undergoing training at the Panjab Veterinary College, Lahore. Thus at the end of 1339 F. 9 students had been under training at the different Veterinary Colleges in British India. One Veterinary Inspector who had completed his training in the serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest at the Imperial Institute, Muktesar, was deputed to study the practical methods adopted in the Mysore State in connection with this important work.

240. At the request of the department Col. A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., Animal Husbandry Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Mr. F. Ware, F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar visited the State and inspected the Hingoli stud and the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the headquarters as well as in the districts. The valuable suggestions expressed by them in their inspection notes were being attended to by the department.

The Director attended, during the year, the Imperial Horse show at Delhi and one meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Simla.

241. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1339 F. was Rs. 3,51,106 against Rs. 3,04,080 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Public Health.

SECTION I.

Sanitation.

242. Col. J. Norman Walker, I. M. S. was in charge of the Medical and Sanitation Departments during 1339 F.

243. The general health of the people in the dominion was not satisfactory. During the year, deaths exceeded births by 37,271 whereas the births of the preceding year had outnumbered deaths by 15,964. To improve public health and sanitation the departments were taking steps to inaugurate an efficient health institution. The total births in the dominion decreased from 1,29,330 to 1,25,321 while deaths increased by 49,243 to 1,62,592. The death rate per *mille* of the population (13·15 compared with 9·17) was in excess of birth rate (10·13 against 10·46) by 3·02. The highest birth rate per *mille* was recorded by the Hyderabad city, being 16·67 and the lowest 4·14 was registered by the Raichur district while in other districts it varied between 14·54 in the Bir district and 6·54 in the Bidar district. The city of Hyderabad and suburbs suffered the most, *i.e.*, 33·43 per *mille* as regards mortality. The districts where the death rate was higher than 15 per *mille* were Nizamabad (22·48), Parbhani (19·83), Bir (19·43), Aurangabad (17·49), Adilabad (17·01) and Osmanabad (16·33), while in the remaining districts it varied between 13·69 in the Bider district and 5·22 in the Raichur district. Mortalities under the different causes as compared with those of the previous year were as follows :—

Causes			1338 F.	1339 F.
Cholera	..	..	520	16,170
Small-pox	..	..	416	2,075
Plague	..	..	6,862	2,295
Fevers	..	..	82,730	91,910
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	..	..	1,986	5,555
Respiratory diseases	..	..	273	278
Injuries	..	..	3,236	3,172
Other causes	..	..	17,326	41,137
Total	..	..	1,13,349	1,62,592

The year 1339 F. was particularly unhealthy as there was a considerable increase in the mortality due to every one of the above causes of deaths excepting "plague" which showed a marked decrease while the fall under injuries was very poor. More than half the total mortality in the dominion was ascribed to fevers, being 7·35 per *mille* compared with 6·69 in the year before. The rate per *mille* was the highest in the Nizamabad district (12·91) and the lowest in the Raichur district (3·05). Cholera raged in an epidemic form throughout the dominion, mostly during the second half of 1339 F. and more than 50 per cent. of the total attacks proved fatal (attacks 31,926 and deaths 16,170). The largest number of cases 5,564 was recorded in the Nanded district and the same district also showed the highest mortality with 2,925 deaths. The mortality was the lowest in the Warangal district with 17 deaths. Hyderabad and suburbs had only 156 attacks of cholera with 95 deaths.

The epidemic of small-pox broke out not only in the dominion but it spread during the year throughout India. The total attacks and deaths numbered 5,658 and 2,075 respectively. Both as regards attacks (1,414) and deaths (769) the city of Hyderabad and suburbs headed the list. The lowest mortality (2) was recorded by the districts of Gulbarga and Osmanabad while in other districts the mortality figures varied between 240 in the Nalgonda district and 16 in the Mahbubnagar district. The districts uninfected by it were Bidar, Atraf-Balda and the Residency Bazars. The preventive and precautionary measures adopted against the spread of plague resulted in a considerable fall in the total number of attacks as compared with that in the preceding year. The total attacks decreased from 10,107 in 1338 F. to 3,235 in 1339 F. and deaths from 6,862 to 2,295. The largest number of deaths (497) was registered by the Nanded district. The city of Hyderabad with 431 deaths and the district of Osmanabad with 414 deaths were bracketed next to it. The other districts following seriatim were Raichur (332), Parbhani (311), Aurangabad (99), Gulbarga (54), Adilabad (50), Bidar (44), and Bir (23) whereas every one of the following viz., Atraf-Balda, Secunderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, and Medak, paid a death-toll of not more than 11. The districts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda and the Residency Bazars were quite immune.

244. The scheme for the re-organisation of the Vaccination Depôt was sanctioned at the close of 1339 F. Vaccination in the dominion was carried out by 134 vaccinators, whose work was inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Altogether 1,73,502 persons were vaccinated compared with 1,46,930 in the year before, giving an average of 1,295 as against 1,105 in 1338 F. Primary vaccinations numbered 1,71,755 and re-vaccination 1,747 : 82·25 per cent. of the former and 62·13 per cent. of the latter were declared successful as against 86·78 per cent. and 82·38 per cent. respectively in 1338 F. The highest number of vaccinations was carried out in the Raichur district (14,831) and the lowest (7,107) in the Medak district while in others the figures varied between 13,408 in the Karimnagar district and 8,470 in the Nizamabad district. In the Hyderabad city 9,037 persons were vaccinated. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 54,114-6-8, and the average cost of vaccination per successful operation decreased from Re. 0-6-8 to Re. 0-4-11. The Vaccine Depôt manufactured 3,31,547 doses of lymph, which added to the existing stock, made a total of 3,77,975 doses, of which 2,63,075 were issued. The total amount spent on the Vaccine Depôt increased from 9,432 to Rs. 10,441. The cost of a dose of lymph manufactured at the Depôt was 6·4 pies as compared with 7 pies in the previous year. In addition to the usual precautionary and preventive measures adopted in conjunction with the local officials and the public against the spread of cholera, investigations regarding the sources of drinking water in villages were being made with a view to providing every village with adequate water which in the Raichur district was being done through the agency of the Well-Sinking Department.

The campaign against plague started in the Hyderabad city towards the close of 1338 F. was carried on during the year. Trapping and baiting of rats, fumigation, and closing rat-holes were popularised. The propaganda work, comprising the distribution of pamphlets prepared by the Indian Red Cross Society and the Special Plague Officer, the presentation of magic lantern slides on plague in schools and public gatherings and the film "Get Rid of Rats" in all the local cinemas, and the personal and informal teachings by the staff to acquaint the public with the advantages of preventive and precautionary measures, was pushed on vigorously. Anti-plague inoculation performed in the dominion numbered 52,421 as compared with 69,208 in the year before recording a fall of 16,787. The largest number viz. 39,980 was in the Hyderabad city and suburbs. The total amount spent on the Hyderabad city campaign amounted to Rs. 61,656.

Another campaign was started in the city against malaria with the help of trained assistants, and it aimed at destroying not only Anopheles "A. stephense" which after a careful survey was proved to be the most dangerous

carrier of malaria in Hyderabad but as far as possible “culicine” mosquitoes also. The methods adopted for the eradication of this disease, resulted in a marked decrease in the number of patients treated for fevers in the city hospitals and dispensaries. The State also maintained 15 itinerant dispensaries in the districts. These visited 696 villages, performed 186 operations inoculated 2,847 persons against plague and 3,727 against cholera, vaccinated 2,219 persons against small-pox and treated 18,266 patients suffering from various diseases. The construction of dust-proof roads, the completion of important drainage schemes, the slum clearance and the improvement and development of certain sections in the city by the City Improvement Board and the efficient management of the Water-Works, contributed to improve the sanitary condition of the Hyderabad city. The Government were pleased to constitute a special Water Board with its own Engineer for providing good drainage and supply of pure water for the more important towns in the districts.

The total amount spent on the Sanitation Department in 1339 F. was Rs. 2,39,344 as compared with Rs. 1,45,848 showing an increase of Rs. 93,496 due mainly to the expenditure involved on account of the plague and malaria campaigns described above.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

245. As before there were 145 hospitals and dispensaries in the dominion : 131 were maintained by Government, 5 by Hospitals and treatment. *Sarf-i-Khas*, 7 were aided by the Local Boards and 2 by the State. The medical staff consisted of 30 civil surgeons, 70 assistant surgeons and 168 sub-assistant surgeons. The nursing staff comprised of 108 officers consisting of 2 matrons, one assistant matron, 2 British sisters, 10 Indian sisters, 67 nurses and 26 probationers. Six temporary posts viz. one civil surgeon, one assistant surgeon and 4 sub-assistant surgeons were sanctioned for two years for the survey and control of malaria in the Hyderabad city and suburbs. A temporary post of gynecological and obstetric surgeon, ranking as a civil surgeon, was also sanctioned during the year for the Osmania Hospital.

The number of beds made available for the various medical institutions increased from 1,061 to 1,534 : 400 were in the Osmania General Hospital, 140 in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 150 in the Isolation Hospital and the remaining in the city and district institutions.

The Public Works Department, in addition to carrying out the ordinary and special repair in the districts, completed the following buildings :—compounders and *dhais* quarters and two store-rooms at Aurangabad, midwife and compounders quarters at Mudhole (Nanded district), a well and compound wall at Nagerkernol in the Mahboobnagar district, and a post-mortem room at Mahboobabad, Warangal district. A hostel for nurses at the Victoria Zenana Hospital in the city and other minor works in districts were in progress at the end of the year.

The total number of new patients treated in the civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 13,63,786 to 14,39,894 showing a rise of 76,108. The in-patients increased from 13,883 to 16,148 and out-patients from 13,49,903 to 14,23,746. Men patients formed 45·0 per cent, women patients 20·8 per cent, and children 34·2 per cent. According to religions, Musalmans formed 53·1 per cent. Hindus 43·8, Christians ·6 per cent. and other classes 2·5. Out of 16,148 in-patients, 10,825 were cured, 2,315 relieved and 1,303 discharged otherwise. The total number of deaths among in-patients was 968 as against 871 in the previous year showing an increase of 97. The death rate was reduced from 6·2 per cent. to 5·9. More than a fourth of the total number of patients (27 per cent.) were treated in the city hospital and dispensaries. The largest attendance viz., 91,205 was, as usual, at the Osmania General Hospital. The attendance at

other institutions like the Doodbawali, Suburban, Chaderghat, Aliabad, Victoria Zenana and Yakootpura Hospitals, varied between 31,979 and 24,584. Among the district hospitals, the Bidar Hospital headed the list with 24,824, the other institutions where more than 20,000 patients were treated being those of Hanumkonda, Khammammet, Nizamabad, Bir, Karimnagar, and Mahboobnagar.

Of the chief diseases treated, those of the digestive system claimed the largest number (2,84,459). The decrease in malaria (2·47 lakhs against 2·94 lakhs) was due to the preventive and precautionary measures campaigned against it. The next in order came diseases of the respiratory system (1·24 lakhs), diseases of the ear (1·01 lakhs) and diseases of the eye (·92 lakh). The number of plague cases showed a marked fall being 602 against 2,336. Surgical operations performed during the year increased from 43,845 to 46,165. Of these, 5,674 were major ones and the rest were minor ones. Twenty-four per cent. of the total operations were performed in the city institutions and 76 per cent. in the districts. Out of 1,760 major operations in the city hospitals and dispensaries, 1,321 were set down to the Osmania General Hospital and 330 to the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

246. H. E. Lord Irwin, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. Viceroy and Governor-General of India, H. E. Sir Maharaja Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
Osmania General Hospital. G.C.I.E., President of the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Prince Basalat Jah Bahadur, and the Hon'ble the Resident of Hyderabad visited the hospital during the year and expressed satisfaction at the general condition of patients, and the efficient management of the institution.

Many improvements were made in the hospital. The maternity and the gynecological sections were newly opened; the laboratory attached to the hospital was improved and equipped with up-to-date apparatus, the eye department was developed and fairly well equipped, a motor ambulance was purchased for the conveyance of patients, and the nursing staff was strengthened by the addition of 14 nurses and 21 probationers, bringing the total strength to 80. The hospital provided accommodation for 400 beds. 235 for men and 165 for women.

Altogether 91,205 new patients were treated—84,690 out-patients and 6,515 in-patients. Of the latter, 4,060 were cured, 1,399 relieved, 576 discharged otherwise, and 434 died. The mortality among in-patients fell from 7·5 per cent. in 1338 F. to 6·6 per cent. in 1339 F. The number of surgical operations performed showed a slight increase from 5,061 to 5,171 : 1,225 of them were major ones and the rate of mortality was 0·8 as against 0·6 in 1338 F. The pathological laboratory examined 5,036 specimens and clinical training was given to surgeons and physicians in-charge of wards and departments. The X-Ray department dealt with 3,923 cases.

247. Women patients were afforded medical relief in the out-door departments of all hospitals and dispensaries.
Female Medical aid. Female wards were provided in some of the city hospitals and a Maternity Department was opened at the Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad. Lady doctors were in charge of the female wards in 7 hospitals in the city and at all the district headquarters. There were only two institutions in the State specially intended for women—the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital, Gulburga. The total number of women and girls treated in the various institutions increased from 4,69,199 to 4,99,716 showing a rise of 30,517 which testified to the increasing faith of women in hospital treatment. The number of beds for indoor patients increased from 346 in 1338 F. to 508 in 1339 F. This rise was mainly registered by the Victoria and Osmania Hospitals. In-door patients showed a rise of 1,100 from 6,532 to 7,632. Labour cases numbered 2,014 showing an increase of 742 over the corresponding figure of the last year.

At the Victoria Zenana Hospital 3,677 in-patients and 22,006 out-patients were treated during the year. Of the in-patients 3,003 were cured, 208 relieved, 191 discharged otherwise and 186 died

The mortality rate showed a slight fall from 3·86 to 3·59. During the year 1,369 operations were performed against 1,525 : surgical operations numbered 880 and maternity operations 489.

248. During the year two scholarships—one European and one Asia-
 Training. tic—were granted to candidates for the study of Medicine. One assistant surgeon was also deputed to the Haffkine Institute, Bombay for special training in laboratory work in connection with plague. Besides, 3 assistant surgeons and 9 sub-assistant surgeons were trained in the treatment of leprosy at the Leprosy Hospital, Dichpalli. Compounders and nurses were, as usual, trained at the Osmania and the Victoria Zenana Hospitals but midwives and *dhais* were trained at the latter institution. Eight compounders appeared at the examination and all of them were successful. The training course of nurses extended over three years and altogether 32 nurses appeared at the examination and 23 were declared successful, of whom 11 belonged to the first year course, 5 to the 2nd year and 7 to the 3rd year. Seventeen midwives and 38 *dhais* were under training throughout the year. Three of the former and 10 of the latter were successful at the examination. Vaccinators were trained as usual at the Government Vaccine Depôt. Out of 45 candidates who were under training, 26 appeared for the examination and all of them came out successful.

249. The Mental Hospital had 160 patients at the beginning of 1339 F.
 Special Hospitals. 153 new patients were added, of whom 132 were men and 21 women. Of the total number, 313 were treated, 40 cured, 48 entrusted to the relatives, 16 died and 209 remained under treatment at the end of the year. According to religions, 164 were Musalmans, 146 Hindus and 3 Christians. The majority of patients admitted during the year was suffering from acute or chronic mania (131), other diseases being dementia (13), melancholia (2), epileptic mania (6) and idiocy (1). The most common cause of insanity was the abuse of narcotics, ganja, and toddy, epilepsy and domestic worry.

The Leper Home and Hospital, of the Dichpalli Mission Institution, was in charge of Rev. George M. Kerr as its Superintendent, Dr. John Lowe being the Medical Officer. It had 400 beds—325 for men and 75 for women. Altogether 937 patients were treated during the year : 745 in-patients and 192 out-patients. Of the former, 180 left the institution of their own accord, 148 were discharged either as “Symptom free” or as “disease arrested,” 6 were dismissed, 2 died and 409 remained under treatment when the year closed. During the year the Medical Department took charge of the out-patients’ clinic established by the mission at Dholpet, where the average attendance rose from 60 to 95. Besides, there were two more out-patients’ clinics, one at Dichpalli and the other at Nizamabad. Twenty-three doctors attended during the year two courses of instruction in leprosy held under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (India Council). A sum of Rs. 1,000 was granted by the Government for conducting a Leprosy Survey and propaganda work by the Dichpalli staff in collaboration with the Medical Department. Accordingly, the institution undertook the survey of the Nizamabad taluk. The populations surveyed numbered 60,000 and nearly one per cent. of it represented lepers.

The Isolation Hospital, Hyderabad was intended for the treatment of contagious epidemics. 5,180 patients were treated—468 as in-patients and 4,712 as out-patients. Of the in-patients, 279 were cured 3 relieved, one discharged otherwise, 166 died and 19 remained under treatment at the end of the year 1339 F. The rate of mortality was 35·4 per cent. and was mostly due to patients admitted during the collapsing stages.

The total plague cases treated during the year numbered 175. Of these, 105 proved fatal, 65 of them being moribund when admitted and dying within 24 hours testifying to the fact how appallingly slow the people of Hyderabad were to realise the immense value of early institutional treatment. The institution also performed 131 operations.

250. The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory investigated 975 cases as against 783, and examined 2,431 articles as compared with 1,809 in the year before. Out of the cases examined, 297 were medico-legal ones, 51 of which related to human poisoning.

Pasteur treatment for patients bitten by rabid animals was available at the laboratory and at such district headquarters as Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Gulbarga. Altogether 261 cases were treated during the year as against 292 in the year before, and of these 211 cases were treated at the laboratory.

251. The expenditure incurred on the Medical Department was Rs. 14,33,253 as compared with Rs. 12,66,479 in 1338 F. which recorded an increase of Rs. 1,66,774. Of this sum Rs. 11,25,036 were spent on establishment and contingencies Rs. 2,21,998 on medical store Rs. 24,327 on the Chemical Examiner's office and Rs. 61,892 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries.

SECTION III.

Unani and Ayurvedic Department.

252. Over and above the institutions dealt with in the aforesaid paragraphs, medical relief was administered by the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at the headquarters to a large number of people. More than 12 lakhs of patients were treated by 10 Government and 21 aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries, including one specially intended for women as against eleven lakhs in 1338 Fasli.

253. The total strength of the Unani Medical School was 176. Twenty-seven attended Arabic classes and 149 Persian classes.

254. The total expenditure on the Unani and Ayurvedic Department amounted to Rs. 1,44,914 compared with Rs. 1,40,960 which recorded an increase of Rs. 3,954.

255. The total expenditure on public health and sanitation amounted to Rs. 18,27,952 as compared with Rs. 15,62,648 showing an increase of 2,65,304.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

256. Mr. Fazl Mohamed Khan, M.A., continued as the Director throughout the year under report.

Control.

257. During the year, the department was further strengthened by the appointments of 73 teachers possessing different qualifications.

Staff.

258. The total number of institutions in the dominion both public and private decreased from 5,430 to 5,338 but their total strength rose from 3,21,601 to 3,23,500. The schools under private management showed a fall of 102 and numbered 1,082 with a strength of 31,570 on their rolls. The institutions under public supervision were 4,256 with 2,91,930 pupils as compared with 4,246 schools and 2,91,180 scholars in the previous year, showing net increase of 10 schools and 750 pupils.

General statistics.

The total expenditure incurred on all grades of institutions increased by Rs. 4,59,945 or 5 per cent. nearly to Rs. 90,97,081 in 1339 F. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the consolidation and improvement of secondary education in the dominion, Rs. 12 lakhs for the construction of school buildings and the acquisition of sites and playgrounds for schools, and Rs. 1,78,900 for additions to the Mahbubia Girls School in the city.

Reorganisation schemes were sanctioned for 7 high schools and 20 middle schools. The curricula of studies for the secondary and primary schools were thoroughly revised and arrangements were made for formulating a syllabus for domestic economy and needle work for girls.

The number of institutions maintained by different agencies and the number of scholars and their distribution according to stages were indicated by the following statement.

[Statement.]

Agency	SCHOOLS FOR BOYS				SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS				TOTAL				VARIATION
	1338 F.		1339 F.		1338 F.		1339 F.		1338 F.		1339 F.		
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
Government	765	1,18,761	761	1,17,829	357	24,641	344	24,692	1,122	1,43,402	1,105	1,42,521	— 17 — 881
Sarf-i-Khas	133	13,586	126	13,019	7	783	6	697	140	14,369	132	13,716	— 8 — 653
Local Funds	985	52,207	997	51,783	29	1,095	37	1,336	1,014	53,302	1,034	53,119	+ 20 — 183
Experimental	1,017	32,464	1,014	31,866	3	111	8	210	1,020	32,575	1,022	32,076	+ 2 — 499
Aided ..	489	24,850	512	26,927	281	12,111	271	12,439	770	36,961	783	39,366	+ 13 + 2,405
Unaided ..	164	8,797	162	9,122	16	1,774	18	2,010	180	10,571	180	11,132	+ .. + 561
Total ..	3,553	2,50,665	3,572	2,50,546	693	40,515	684	41,384	4,246	2,91,180	4,256	2,91,930	+ 10 + 750
Private Institutions ..	1,180	30,073	1,079	31,330	4	348	3	240	1,184	30,421	1,082	31,570	+ 102 + 1,149
Grand Total ..	4,733	2,80,738	4,651	2,81,876	697	40,863	687	41,624	5,430	3,21,601	5,338	3,23,500	— 92 + 1,899

Grades	1838 F.		1839 F.		VARIATION	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Colleges	9	1,070	9	1,179	..	+ 109
English High Schools ..	24	9,538	27	11,105	+ 3	+ 1,572
Osmania High Schools ..	20	8,213	20	7,882	..	— 331
Middle Schools ..	117	29,333	116	27,900	— 1	— 1,433
Primary Schools ..	4,022	2,38,544	4,028	2,39,526	+ 6	+ 982
Special Schools ..	54	4,487	56	4,338	+ 2	— 149
Total ..	4,246	2,91,180	4,256	2,91,930	+ 10	+ 750

It would appear that the number of public institutions for boys increased from 3,553 to 3,572 while their total strength showed a reduction of 119 boys from 2,50,665 in 1838 F. to 2,50,546 in 1839 F. Those for girls under public management decreased from 693 to 684 while the scholars reading in them increased from 40,515 to 41,384. Under private management, there were 1,079 institutions for boys and 3 for girls and their respective aggregate strengths were 31,330 and 240.

Out of 4,256 public institutions, 1,105 were maintained by Government, 132 by the Sarf-i-Khas authorities, 2,056 by the Local Board, 783 were aided and 180 recognised but unaided.

Classified according to the grades of instruction, there were 9 colleges, 47 high schools, 116 middle schools, 4,028 primary schools and 56 special schools. During the year, 2 middle schools were graded as the Osmania high schools and 3 as the English high schools; 36 primary schools (17 public and 19 unaided) were abolished as they were not working properly; 5 middle schools and 23 primary schools were added to the list of recognised unaided institutions; 12 primary schools under different agencies were newly started; grant-in-aid was sanctioned for two high schools and 9 primary schools; one aided primary school was raised to the grade of a middle school and 12 government primary schools were converted into local fund schools.

The total strengths of colleges, English high schools and primary schools increased by 109, 1,572 and 982 pupils respectively while the aggregate strength of the Osmania high schools was reduced by 331, that of middle schools by 1,433 and of special schools by 149. The percentages of scholars in the different stages of instruction were—4 (1,179) in colleges, 6·5 (18,987) in high schools, 9·5 (27,900) in middle schools, 82·04 (2,39,526) in primary schools and 1·4 (4,338) in special schools, the figures bracketted representing individually the total number of scholars in every stage. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the school going population (worked out as 15 per cent. of the total population as usual) was 17·3 as compared with 17·2: boys under instruction formed 29·6 per cent. and girls 4·5 per cent. of their relative populations of school going age as against 29·5 and 4·3 respectively in the preceding year. On an average there was either a public or private school for every 15·5 sq. miles in the State. If the Sarf-i-Khas, Paigha and Jagir areas which were outside the jurisdiction of the Educational Department were excluded, there was one school for every 11·5 sq. miles in the *Diwani* area, the same as in the previous year. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of the state was 2·6: boys represented 4·4 per cent. of the male population and girls 0·6 per cent. of the female population.

259. The total expenditure on education increased by Rs. 4,59,945 from Rs. 86,37,136 in 1338 F. to Rs. 90,97,081 in 1339 F. 87·2 per cent. of the total increase was met from the Shahi funds and the balance shared by the Sarf-i-Khas authorities and the Aided agencies. The expenditure incurred by the Local Boards and the recognised unaided agencies was reduced by Rs. 11,290 and Rs. 33,582 respectively. How this expenditure was shared by the different agencies and distributed among different heads as compared with the previous year was shown in the following tables :—

Agency			1338 F.	Per cent.	1339 F.	Per cent.	Variation
Shahi			71,45,683	82·7	75,47,151	83·0	+4,01,468
Sarf-i-Khas			1,86,381	2·2	1,89,166	2·0	+ 2,785
Local Funds			4,54,181	5·2	4,43,354	4·9	— 10,827
Experimental			9,843	0·1	9,380	0·1	— 463
Aided			4,99,029	5·8	5,09,993	6·6	+1,00,964
Recognised Unaided			3,42,019	4·0	3,08,037	3·4	— 33,982
Total ..			86,37,136	100·0	90,97,081	100·0	+4,59,945
Heads			1338 F.	Per cent.	1339 F.	Per cent.	Variation
<i>Direct Expenditure.</i>							
Collegiate education			7,72,225	8·9	9,30,070	10·3	+1,57,845
High Schools			12,47,835	14·4	13,11,235	14·4	+ 63,400
Middle Schools			9,48,792	11·1	9,59,520	10·5	+ 10,728
Primary Schools			22,26,202	25·8	22,95,652	25·2	+ 69,450
Special Schools			3,61,882	4·1	3,62,770	4·0	+ 888
Total Direct Expenditure ..			55,56,936	64·3	58,59,247	64·4	+8,02,311
<i>Indirect Expenditure.</i>							
University			3,13,061	3·6	3,17,803	3·5	+ 4,742
Direction			1,30,404	1·5	1,51,451	1·7	+ 21,047
Inspection			3,32,382	3·9	3,34,172	3·7	+ 1,790
Buildings and Repairs			3,90,740	4·6	3,46,060	3·8	— 44,680
Furniture			1,05,509	1·2	70,852	0·8	— 34,657
Scholarships			5,10,611	5·9	5,58,878	6·0	+ 48,267
Physical Education			87,515	1·0	79,021	0·9	— 8,494
Libraries			1,12,567	1·3	1,18,507	1·2	+ 940
Laboratory & Educational appliances			1,85,554	2·1	2,07,181	2·3	+ 21,577
Boy Scout			22,411	0·3	26,910	0·3	+ 4,499
Miscellaneous including educational loans, examinations, boarding charges etc.			8,89,446	10·3	10,37,049	11·4	+1,47,603
Total Indirect Expenditure ..			30,80,200	35·7	32,37,834	35·6	+1,57,634
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ..			86,37,136	100·0	90,97,081	100·0	+4,59,945

81·89 lakhs or nearly 90 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred from public funds 75·47 lakhs or 83 per cent. by Government and 6·33 lakhs or about 7 per cent. by Sarf-i-Khas and Local Boards and only 9·08 lakhs or 10 per cent. by private agencies. The direct expenditure (expenses on tuition) amounted to Rs. 58,59,247 or 64·4 per cent. of the total expenditure and the indirect expenditure which included expenses connected with the university, direction, inspection, scholarships and other items totalled Rs. 32,37,834 or 35·6 per cent. 39·1 per cent. or 22·96 lakhs of the total direct expenditure was spent on the maintenance of primary schools, 22·4 per cent. (13·11 lakhs) on high schools 16·4 per cent (9·60 lakhs) on middle schools, 15·9 per cent. (9·30 lakhs) on colleges and only 6·2 per cent. 3.63 lakhs) on special schools, the figures bracketted indicating individually the direct expenditure of the items concerned.

The total collection of fees from public schools under the different agencies in the State increased by nearly 17 per cent. from Rs. 2,99,330 to Rs. 3,50,187. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-11-8 as against Re. 0-11-1 in the previous year. Of this cost Re. 0-9-8 was met from shahi funds as against Re. 0-9-2 in 1338 F.

260. Out of 9 colleges in the State, 8 (5 first grade and 3 second grade) were affiliated to the Osmania University and one first grade college (the Nizam's College) to the Madras University. The Osmania University had seven faculties viz. arts, theology, science, medicine, engineering, law and education. During the year, the first year B. A. class in biology and the M.Sc. Final classes in chemistry and physics were opened. A faculty of technology consisting of the representatives of the departments of Mint, Electricity, Public Works and Railways was constituted to formulate proposals for the opening of university classes in the Central Technical Institutes attached to the mint workshop. Three research scholarships each of Rs. 75 were sanctioned for Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese to give an impetus to the serious study of these languages in the University. A conference of experts from various parts of India was held under the auspices of the university to consider the practical utility of the various Nastaliq Type scripts designed for printing Urdu. The work would be a veritable boon to the Urdu reading public when accomplished. The university was represented at the University Conference held at Dehli by Sir Akbar Hydari (Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur), Mr. Mohamed Abdur Rahman Khan, Principal, University College, and Mr. Qazi Mohamed Husain Senior Professor of Mathematics. The publications of the Translation Bureau, the Nizamia Observatory and the Archæological Department were exhibited at the Conference and H. E. the Viceroy was greatly impressed by the work done by the University in rendering scientific works into Urdu, thus demonstrating the possibility of making an Indian language the medium of instruction in a University.

The total strength of students in all the faculties of the Osmania University increased from 783 to 870 and that of the Nizam College affiliated to the Madras University from 287 to 309. The total direct expenditure on university education increased by Rs. 1,57,845 from Rs. 7,72,225 to Rs. 9,30,070 which worked out 10·3 per cent. of the total expenditure on education in the State: Rs. 7,74,188 were spent on the Osmania University and Rs. 1,55,882 on the Nizam College.

261. The number of students attending the arts faculty of the Osmania University increased from 580 to 661. Of them, 461 were in the University College and 200 in the Intermediate Colleges. The Zenana College had 12 students on its roll. The result of the different examinations in arts of the Osmania University were very satisfactory. 5 candidates appeared for the M. A. degree and 7 for the M.Sc. degree and all of them were successful. Four candidates appeared for the M. Sc. previous and 135 for the B. A. degree. 3 of the former and 59 of the latter came out successful. 263 candidates sat for the Intermediate examination and 125 passed. 4 graduates of the University College who

were studying Philosophy and Engineering in England obtained their respective degrees from the Universities of Oxford and London and one of them was awarded the Chadwick Gold Medal for heading the list of successful candidates in the B. Sc. (Hons.) in Engineering of the London University. Two students of the college passed the Hyderabad Civil Service Final examination. The results of the Nizam College in the different examinations of the Madras University were also satisfactory: 78 out of 140 or 55·7 per cent. passed. 22 out of 35 qualified for the B. A. degree and 7 out of 14 for the B. Sc. degree, 10 candidates appeared for B. Sc. Part 1 and 80 for the Intermediate examination, 9 of the former and 39 of the latter were declared successful. One student of the college took the B.A. Honours degree. In addition to the above, 4 ex-students appeared as private candidates and became eligible for the B. A. degree, 2 passed the B. Sc. Part 1 and 27 passed the Intermediate examination. It was satisfactory that 5 students secured a first class in the B. A. examination and one of them stood first in the University in Economics. The total expenditure (Direct and Indirect) incurred on the maintenance of the Nizam College increased from Rs. 1,89,921 in 1338 F. to Rs. 1,91,736 in 1339 F. and the cost per pupil also increased from Rs. 443-8-7 to Rs. 434-12-10 in 1338 F.

262. The number of students on the roll in this faculty was 19 as against 21 in the previous year. Two candidates appeared for the M. A. degree examination and both of them passed. Two candidates appeared for the B. A. degree examination and 4 for the Intermediate examination. One of the former and three of the latter were declared successful. The total expenditure on this faculty was Rs. 61,777 as against Rs. 60,873 in 1338 F. As no fees were collected from the students of this faculty the cost per pupil worked out at Rs. 3,088-13-7 as compared with Rs. 2,434 in the previous year.

263. The number of students attending the law faculty fell from 56 to 55: 29 in the LL.B. final and 26 in the LL.B. previous. The results were highly creditable: 24 out of 30 candidates passed the LL.B. final and 9 out of 24 the LL.B. previous and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 18,920 in 1338 F. to Rs. 16,835 in 1339 F. The cost per pupil to Government worked out at Rs. 177-3-9.

264. There was a fall in the total strength of pupils attending the Osmania Medical College, 71 against 93 in the previous year. The results produced by the college were creditable. 24 candidates appeared for the M.B., B.S. first and 2nd examinations and 23 passed. 35 candidates appeared for the L.M. & S. Final and 36 for the L. M. P. Final, 30 of the former and 20 of the latter came out successful. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 4,506 compared with Rs. 5,100. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the college increased from Rs. 90,606 in 1338 F. to Rs. 1,25,245 in 1339 F. and the cost per pupil also increased from Rs. 483-7-0 to Rs. 812-8-8.

265. The strength of the Engineering College was more than doubled—33 against 15 pupils in 1338 F.: 22 in the 1st year class and 11 in the second year class. In the examination held during the year, 11 students out of 15 were successful and promoted to the 2nd year class. As decided by the University Council, the Engineering School was amalgamated with the College on the 9th Sherewar 1340 F. and a new subordinate class was started in place of the Upper and Lower subordinate classes of the school with Urdu as the medium of instruction. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the Engineering College was Rs. 1,31,234 and the cost per pupil to Government was Rs. 1,312-10-9. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 1,286.

266. A class for training graduates was inaugurated towards the close of 1338 F. The number of admissions was limited to

Faculty of Education.

10. Accordingly, 10 candidates were admitted into the college: 8 from the Educational Department and 2 private candidates. They appeared for the First B. T. examination and 7 passed, 2 in the second division and 5 in the third. The total amount spent on the college was Rs. 23,117 and the cost per pupil to Government was Rs. 1,214-4-11. The collection of fees amounted to Rs. 200.

267. Mr. Mohammed Enayatulla, B.A., held the office of Curator, to the Translation Bureau throughout the year 1339 F.

Translation Bureau.

As the ten year period of extension of the Bureau expired in Meher 1339 F. the University Council recommended a further extension to the end of Ardibehisht 1340 F. Three posts of medical translators were sanctioned temporarily for a period of 3 years. Altogether 71 books relating to different arts and sciences had been under translation. The translations of 20 books were completed during the year: 8 on history, 2 on politics, 1 on economics, 4 on philosophy, one on mathematics, 2 on medicine and 2 on engineering and the translation of 31 books was revised. The University Press had on hand 85 books, of which 15 were published during the year. This brought the total number to the end of 1339 F. to 148. The Terms Committees held 163 meetings in which 4,023 technical terms were coined. The Bureau also undertook the publication of dictionaries of medicine, law and scientific terms.

268. During the year two middle schools for boys and one for girls were recognised by the H. S. L. C. Board as English

Secondary Education.

high schools, thus raising the total number of high schools in the dominion from 44 in 1338 F. to 47 in 1339 F. and their total strength from 17,746 to 18,987 pupils. English high schools numbered 27 (21 for boys and 6 for girls) and of these, 21 prepared pupils for the examination conducted by the H. S. L. C. Board and the remaining six for the Local Cambridge examinations. There were 20 Osmania high schools and all of them were for boys. The City, Warangal, Nutan Vidyalaya and Zenana High Schools had parallel classes for the Osmania Matric. and the H. S. L. C. examinations. Altogether 534 candidates appeared for the H. S. L. C. examination, of whom 354 or 66·0 per cent. were successful as against 54 per cent in 1338 F. Sixteen candidates appeared for the Senior Cambridge and 38 for the Junior Cambridge examination: 12 of the former and 27 of the latter were successful. For the Preliminary Cambridge examination, 24 appeared and 17 passed. The Osmania high schools sent up 532 students for the Matriculation examination, of whom 188 or 34·8 per cent. passed, as compared with 24·2 per cent. in the previous year. The total expenditure on high schools increased from Rs. 12,47,835 to Rs. 13,11,235 Rs. 8,33,027 on English high schools and Rs. 4,78,208 on Osmania high schools. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 13·11 lakhs, Rs. 9·62 lakhs were spent on Government high schools; Rs. 0·19 lakh on the Sarf-i-Khas high school and Rs. 3·30 lakhs on aided and unaided recognised high schools. The average cost per student in high schools was Rs. 50-11-5 as compared with Rs. 56-3-11- in the year before.

The number of middle schools in the State was 116 against 117. The number of boys' schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 101 while the schools for girls decreased from 16 to 15. The total strength was reduced by 1,452 pupils, from 29,352 to 27,900 of whom 1,761 were girls. 213 candidates (175 boys and 38 girls) appeared for the departmental examination and 52 passed (37 boys and 15 girls). The amount spent on the maintenance of middle schools increased from Rs. 9,48,792 to Rs. 9,59,520 showing a rise of Rs. 10,728, and the average cost per pupil also increased from Rs. 30-10-1 to Rs. 31-4-3 in 1339 F.

269. The conversion of Government primary schools into Local Fund schools, the abolition of upper and lower primary

Primary Education.

schools on account of their unsatisfactory work, the

creation of new schools and the recognition of private schools as unaided recognised schools resulted in a net increase of 6 schools and 982 pupils. Thus at the end of 1339 F. there were 4,028 schools (3,371 for boys and 657 for girls) with 2,39,526 pupils attending them, of whom 36,796 were girls. Of these, 973 schools were maintained by the Government, 128 by Sarf-i-Khas, 2,053 by the Local Boards, 720 were aided and 154 unaided recognised schools. The average number of pupils per school during the year under report was 59·5 as against 59·3 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these schools increased by Rs. 69,450 to Rs. 22,95,652 in 1339 F. against Rs. 22,26,202 in 1338 F. The average cost per pupil also increased from Rs. 10-6-0 to Rs. 11-3-6.

270. Though there was a decrease of 9 (684 against 693) in the number of institutions of all grades and types for girls during the year, the number of pupils attending them increased from 40,515 to 41,384. The said decrease related mostly to Government and aided primary schools. Of the 684 institutions, one was a first grade college affiliated to the Osmania University, 4 training schools for women teachers, 6 high schools (2 Government and 4 aided), 15 middle schools (4 Government, 4 aided and 7 recognised unaided), 657 primary schools (334 Government, 6 Sarf-i-Khas, 45 Local Boards, 262 aided and 10 recognised unaided) and one industrial school. 60 per cent. of the girl pupils were Musalmans, 33 per cent. Hindus and the rest were Christians and others. The percentage of girls at schools to the total girl population of school going age was 4·5 as against 4·3 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred on the education of girls and women was Rs. 8,02,590 as compared with Rs. 7,35,062 showing an increase of Rs. 67,528.

The income from fees also increased from Rs. 53,990 to Rs. 74,379. From the Zenana College 3 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination of the Osmania University and 2 passed; 16 out of 23 candidates passed the H. S. L. C. examination and 34 out of 45 passed the different Cambridge examinations. 38 candidates appeared for the departmental (Middle) examination and 294 for the primary examination, 15 of the former and 98 of the latter came out successful. These results testified to the view that girls were faring well at the different public examinations.

271. As before there were 8 training schools—4 for men teachers and 4 for women teachers. There were two training schools at every one of the places viz. Hyderabad, Warangal and Aurangabad—one for men and the other for women,—where instruction was given through Urdu, Telugu and Marathi respectively. The Wesleyan Mission maintained two normal schools—one for men at Medak and the other for girls at Secunderabad with Telugu as the medium of instruction. The total strength of these schools including the practicing sections was 863, 168 men and 695 women, the number of teachers trained in them being 269. The Hyderabad school for men teachers produced good results at the public examinations. Nine intermediate candidates appeared for the Diploma examination and all of them were successful. 17 teachers appeared for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination and 64 for the Elementary Teachers' Certificate examination—15 of the former and 56 of the latter were declared successful. The other normal schools for men teachers at Warangal, Aurangabad and Medak also fared well at the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate examination: 50 appeared and 44 passed. The Hyderabad school for women teachers followed suit at the Teachers' Certificate examination: 7 out of 8 passed the Higher Elementary Test, 14 out of 19 the Lower Elementary Test and 9 out of 17 the departmental (Middle) examination.

The results of the other training schools for women teachers were not so satisfactory: 9 out of 22 candidates passed the Lower Elementary Teachers' Certificate examination and 3 out of 3 passed the departmental (Middle) examination.

The total expenditure incurred on the training schools increased from Rs. 1,39,072 in 1338 F. to Rs. 1,44,106 showing a rise of Rs. 5,034.

272. The Hyderabad mint workshop had a technical school attached to it. There were two Industrial schools—one at Nizamabad and the other at Hyderabad styled as the Osmania Industrial School, Nampalli. During the year, the Aurangabad Industrial school was transferred to the department of Industries and Commerce and those of Bidar, Maktal, Koratla, Karimnagar and Dornakal were converted into vocational schools. Thus there were in all one technical school, two industrial schools and 15 vocational schools (13 for boys and two for girls) in the dominion.

The total strength of these was 1,815 pupils, of whom 157 were girls and they were taught weaving, tailoring, carpentry, gardening, cane-work, needle and wool-work, *Bidri* work, book-binding, etc. Vocational training was also introduced into one high school, 9 middle and 9 primary schools in the districts.

The total strength of the Osmania Central Technical Institute, Hyderabad decreased from 349 to 304 pupils. During the year the apprenticeship 6th class was discontinued and the diploma course was substituted in its stead. The institution had in all 11 classes comprising one diploma class, 5 apprentice classes and 5 preliminary classes. Besides theoretical training, boys were given practical lessons in foundry, blacksmithy, fitting, mechanics and carpentry as well as in the smaller departments such as fan fitting and electroplating. Three examinations were held during the year. 297 boys appeared for the annual examination and 161 passed: 23 in the first, 41 in the second and 97 in the third division.

The total expenditure incurred on the Central Technical Institute decreased from Rs. 1,22,968 in 1338 F. to Rs. 98,261 and the average cost per pupil was also reduced from Rs. 218-4-5 to Rs. 205-2-7. The total expenditure on technical and industrial institutions amounted to Rs. 1,23,304 as compared with Rs. 1,26,054 in the year before.

273. The Engineering School was amalgamated with the Engineering College affiliated to the Osmania University. The total strength was 70 as against 96 in 1338 F. 29 candidates appeared for the Final Upper Subordinate and 22 for the Lower Subordinate examinations: 19 of the former and 15 of the latter were successful. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,839 as against the same figure in the previous year. The income from fees decreased from Rs. 3,036 to Rs. 1,307. The cost to Government per pupil worked out at Rs. 1,002-1-5.

274. The number of theological schools increased from 19 to 20 and the strength was 849 as against 859 in the previous year. Out of these, 15 were Islamic schools (5 Government and 10 aided) and 5 aided Sanskrit and Vaidic. In all these, religious instruction was imparted side by side with secular education up to Standard IV. through Urdu. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 44,272 as against Rs. 44,194 in 1338 F. Towards this sum, the Government contributed Rs. 37,235, the balance being met from fees, subscription and donations.

275. There were two classes for teaching commercial subjects, one in the City College and the other in the Chaderghat High School. The number of students in these decreased from 84 to 31. 9 students appeared at the H. S. L. C. examina-

with book-keeping and commercial practice as their optional subjects and 7 were successful. The expenditure incurred on these classes decreased from Rs. 7,117 in 1338 F. to Rs. 6,292 in 1339 F.

276. The number of adult schools remained the same as in the previous year i.e. 7, while the total strength decreased from 254 to 216 pupils. The total expenditure incurred on them during the year was Rs. 2,570 compared with Rs. 3,890 in the previous year.

277. With a view to systematizing physical education and creating facilities for such young men and teachers as were desirous of securing higher physical education and also with a view to ameliorating the present deplorable physical condition of the students of various colleges, Government were pleased to sanction the establishment of a College of Physical Education and the appointment of a Director of Physical Education for colleges. The College was to be started in 1340 F. Mr. F. Weber was appointed as the Director on B. G. Rs. 1,600 per mensem for 4 years. After inspecting the students of the colleges, he drew up a scheme of compulsory physical education for submission to the University authorities and started the training of the students of the arts and professional colleges located in the city.

Mr. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued as the Chief Inspector of Physical Education. The stereotype Drill Masters were being replaced by efficient literate and qualified persons in the city and the districts.

During the year, three teachers were deputed to the National Y. M. C. A. School, Madras to undergo physical training for one year. The committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to draw up a scheme of physical education for all schools concluded their labours and submitted their report to the department which had been still under consideration.

The Hyderabad Athletic Association did good work during the year and carried out programmes of tournaments and sports successfully. In the departmental football tournaments, 49 teams from 19 institutions competed. The Shawcross shield for football was won by the Chaderghat High School and the Cricket Tournament shield by the Madrasai Aliya. No less than 4 colleges and 8 schools competed at the Inter-College and Inter-School Hockey tournaments respectively, and the college shields were won by the Osmania College and the Jagirdar College.

The total amount spent on physical education and games was Rs. 79,020 as compared with Rs. 87,515 in 1338 F. Towards this amount Government contributed Rs. 65,174, the Sarf-i-Khas authorities Rs. 2,665 and the managers of the recognised schools Rs. 11,181.

278. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued to be the Director of Boy Scouts during the year under report. Eight new troops were registered, making a total of 51: 30 in the Hyderabad city and 21 in the districts with 1,362 scouts and rovers and 71 scouters as against 1,021 and 66 respectively in the year before. Local associations of Boy Scouts were sanctioned in the districts of Medak, Dornakal, Gulbarga and Warangal.

The scouts took part in most of the public functions and showed their readiness to help people at all times. The first Hyderabad Rovers and the Eleventh Hyderabad Scout Troop won the trophies for 1339 F. in the tournament held by the department and also received proficiency trophies in other competitions.

The total expenditure incurred on the scout movement was Rs. 26,911 as compared with Rs. 22,411 in the year before.

279. The number of schools in receipt of grants-in-aid, increased from 770 in 1338 F. to 783 in 1339 F. Of these, 18 were high schools (14 for boys and 4 for girls), 18 middle schools (14 for boys and 4 for girls), 720 primary schools (458 for boys and 262 for girls), one training school, 6 industrial and vocational

schools, 13 theological schools and 7 adult schools. The total expenditure on this head increased from Rs. 3,85,112 to Rs. 3,95,190. Towards this sum Rs. 2,22,654 were contributed by Government, Rs. 3,644 by the Sarf-i-Khas and Rs. 97,064 by Local Boards. The balance of Rs. 71,828 represented grants made by the Imperial Government.

280. During the year, 7 students were granted English scholarships and 4 candidates got Asiatic scholarships. Besides, 19 students were granted educational loans amounting to Rs. 1,46,840. The total expenditure incurred by the Government and other public agencies on scholarships of all kinds was Rs. 5,53,878 as compared with Rs. 5,92,611, showing a decrease of Rs. 38,733. Thus the total amount spent on this head increased from Rs. 5,92,611 to Rs. 7,00,718. The following comparative statement showed the details of expenditure incurred in 1338 F. and 1339 F :—

Particulars	1338 F.	1339 F.
General (scholarships awarded to students studying in colleges, high, middle and primary schools) . .	1,79,347	1,77,329
Special (scholarships awarded to teachers in the normal schools and to the students of the engineering, industrial and theological schools).	72,565	69,293
English and Asiatic	1,98,699	2,47,256
Educational loans	82,000	1,46,840
<i>Riyati</i>	60,000	60,000
Total ..	5,92,611	7,00,718

231. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 1,19,138 as against Rs. 1,22,567 showing a decrease of Rs. 3,429. Of this sum, Rs. 25,356 were spent on the Asafia Library, Rs. 47,289 on the libraries attached to Government schools and colleges, Rs. 28,799 on departmental libraries (including the amount paid as subscriptions to different newspapers and magazines) and Rs. 17,694 on public libraries and those attached to recognised schools. The last mentioned sum includes Rs. 3,431 paid as remuneration for the compilation of the history of the Tymoorian Dynasty and Rs. 2,200 given as aid to a clerk of the Director's office for training in block-making at Calcutta. During the year 266 Persian, Arabic and Urdu books and 94 English books were added to the Asafia Library, bringing the total number up to 30,210 of which 10,767 were in English. Altogether 50,467 persons visited the library and consulted 58,864 books.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

282. Seven new presses were opened during the year, raising the total number in the dominion to 125: 69 in the city and 56 in districts. The number of publications increased from 376 to 395. Of these, 42 dealt with theology and ethics, 55 with law 5 with history, 27 with poetry and drama, 10 with fiction, 5 with hygiene, 39 with education, 17 with literature, and 195 were of a miscellaneous character.

The Translation Bureau of the Osmania University published 15 books compared with 18 in the preceding year. Three Arabic works on theology and ethics were printed by the Dairat-ul-Ma'riff Press. Classified according

to languages, 221 out of 395 publications were in Urdu which indicated the popularity of that language as a literary medium, 59 books were in Telugu, 35 in Marathi, 17 in Urdu-Arabic, 15 in Hindi, 9 in Urdu-English, 8 in Kanarese, 8 in English-Marathi, 5 in Urdu-Persian, 5 in Hindi-Marathi, 4 in Marwadi, 3 in Hindi-Telugu, 3 in Balbodhe and 3 in Arabic.

The number of books registered under the Copyright Act was 28 against 43 in 1338 F.

283. Licenses were issued for the publication of 4 journals and 2 newspapers.
Journalism.

SECTION III.

Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

284. There was no change either in the system of recruitment for the higher grades of the public service or in the personnel of the Committee for the nomination of candidates and the Board for conducting examinations and arranging for the teaching and supervision of probationers except that on the retirement of Nawab Nizam Jung Bahadur, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed as a member of the Committee. Mr. Syed Yusuf Ali, H.C.S., continued to work as the Superintendent of the Civil Service House throughout the year. Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., continued as the Secretary to the Hyderabad Civil Service Board, and the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee. The Committee held six meetings and the Board had only one meeting during the year.

285. Of the nine candidates who had appeared at the Final Examination held in Shehrewar 1339 F., 8 passed and they were assigned to different departments, viz. one to the Finance, 6 to the Judicial and one to the District Police.

Altogether 28 candidates appeared for the Competitive Examination and six of them were selected in the order of merit. The class started work on the 19th Shehrewar 1339 F.

286. The expenditure on the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 70,569 as compared with Rs. 57,354 in the year before. A sum of Rs. 1,555 was collected as the fees for the competitive examination.

CHAPTER VII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

287. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D continued to be in charge of the Finance Portfolio during 1339 Fasli, and Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A. as the Financial Secretary.

288. The total receipts decreased by 90·06 lakhs from 941·88 lakhs in 1338 Fasli to 851·82 lakhs in 1339 Fasli. Receipts realised under the ordinary service heads amounted to Rs. 846·26 lakhs as compared with 887·37 lakhs in 1338 Fasli, recording a decrease of 41·11 lakhs and the extraordinary receipts fell from 54·51 lakhsto 5·56 lakhs. The deficit in the former was attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions and the resultant adverse effect on trade, while the decrease in the latter was chiefly under Moiety of Departmental Balances that lapsed to Government at the close of the triennium ending 1338 Fasli. The total amount of service expenditure increased from 763·90 lakhs to 801·99 lakhs, showing a rise of 38·09 lakhs. Of this, 682·40 lakhs represented the ordinary expenditure and 119·59 lakhs the extraordinary expenditure met from current revenue (47·87 lakhs), past surpluses (66·16 lakhs), and famine reserve (5·56 lakhs), the figures for ordinary and extraordinary expenditures in the previous year being 667·80 lakhs and 96·10 lakhs respectively. The excess of service receipt over service expenditure in 1339 Fasli was 49·83 lakhs as compared with 177·98 lakhs in 1338 Fasli and 132·23 lakhs in 1337 Fasli.

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS.

289. The variations under the different heads of receipts were as tabulated below :—

Heads of receipts				Actuals in lakhs in 1888 F.	Actuals in lakhs in 1889 F.	Increase + or Decrease —
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1.—A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	341·94	302·02	— 39·92
1.—B. Forest Revenue by Revenue Officers	..	..	..	8·01	6·91	— 1·10
2. Forest	..	..	..	12·84	15·41	+ 2·57
8. Customs	..	..	..	157·18	157·58	+ ·45
4.—A. Excise	..	..	..	168·76	159·40	— 4·36
4.—B. Opium and <i>Ganja</i>	..	..	..	15·28	15·37	+ ·09
5.—A. Stamps	..	..	..	22·08	22·52	+ ·44
5.—B. Registration	..	..	..	3·61	3·70	+ ·09
6. Mines	..	..	..	1·94	2·14	+ ·20
7. Berar Rent	..	..	..	29·17	29·17	..
8.—A. Interest	..	..	..	52·87	55·93	+ 3·56
9. Mint	..	..	..	1·33	1·22	— ·11
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	14·54	15·02	+ ·48
11. Exchange	..	..	..	2·87	·72	— 2·15
12. Post-office	..	..	..	9·58	10·43	+ ·85
32. Irrigation	..	..	..	·30	·35	+ ·05
38. Railways	..	..	..	47·58	45·72	— 1·86
37. Telephone	..	..	..	..	·01	+ ·01
41. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	8·04	2·64	— ·40
Total Ordinary				887·37	846·26	— 41·11
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
Transfer from Famine Insurance Reserve				5·06	5·56	+ ·50
Moiety Departmental Balances				49·45	..	— 49·45
Total Extraordinary				54·51	5·56	— 48·95
Grand Total				941·88	851·82	— 90·06

290. The principal increases as compared with the previous year were under "Interest" (3·56 lakhs) and "Forest" (1·47 lakhs) while the principal decreases were under "Land Revenue" (39·92 lakhs), "Excise" (4·36 lakhs), "Exchange" (2·15 lakhs), "Railways" (1·86 lakhs), and "Moiety Departmental Balances" (49·45 lakhs).

291. The increase under "Interest" was mostly due to additions made during the year to the "Rupee Investment." The opening up of the country by new railway lines enhanced the forest revenue by Rs. 1·47 lakhs.

292. Unsatisfactory seasonal conditions in 1339 Fasli and collections of large arrears of land revenue in the previous year accounted for a fall of 39·92 lakhs under "Land Revenue". The decrease under "Excise" was due to adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent fall in the consumption of intoxicants. The trade depression supplemented by a curtailed export of cotton due to bad seasons was responsible for the reduced income under "Exchange" and the same causes applied to the reduction of the Government share of railway profits. The considerable fall under "Extraordinary Receipts" was due to the fact that the departmental balances of 49·45 lakhs lapsed to Government at the end of triennium ending 1338 Fasli had been credited in that year.

293. The appropriation from the departmental balances for expenditure during 1339 Fasli amounted to 36·35 lakhs while the departmental balances credited to the various departments totalled 112·91 lakhs.

294. The total service expenditure for the year under report was 801·99 lakhs as compared with 763·90 lakhs in 1338 Fasli. The variations under the different heads were as tabulated below :—

Heads of Expenditure	Actuals in lakhs in 1338 F.	Actuals in lakhs in 1339 F.	Difference Increase + Decrease—
1.—A. Land Revenue	78·89	64·23	— 14·66
1.—B. Land Revenue Irrigation	9·86	9·51	— ·35
2. Forests	8·90	8·72	— ·18
3. Customs	17·19	19·10	+ 1·91
4.—A. Excise	24·80	28·37	+ 3·57
4.—B. Opium & Ganja	1·41	·80	— ·61
5.—A. Stamps	1·02	1·19	+ ·17
5.—B. Registration	1·25	1·37	+ ·12
6. Mines	·62	·67	+ ·05
8.—A. Interest	21·94	23·06	+ 1·12
8.—B. Debt Redemption	10·00	10·00	..
9. Mint	1·81	1·99	+ ·18
10. Paper Currency	·19	1·66	+ 1·47
11. Exchange	·45	·65	+ ·20
12. Post-Office	12·19	12·23	+ ·04
18. Payment to H. E. H.	50·00	50·00	..
13.—A. Tour Expenses & Secy. of H. E. H.	4·38	·29	— 4·09
13.—B. Expenses of Princes .. ..	..	2·84	+ 2·84
14. General Administration	36·74	39·02	+ 2·28
15. Political Charges	5·56	11·49	+ 5·93
17. Life Insurance	·58	·46	— ·12
18. <i>Mansab</i>	15·43	15·62	+ ·19
19. Military	64·89	66·71	+ 1·82
20. Courts	19·04	21·14	+ 2·10
21. Jails	3·76	3·96	+ ·20
22. Police	58·98	61·10	+ 2·12
23. Education	71·77	76·16	+ 4·39
24. Medicine	18·81	21·53	+ 2·72
25. Religious	12·68	12·19	— ·49
26. Agriculture	4·49	6·46	+ 1·97
27. Veterinary	3·04	3·51	+ ·47
28. Co-operative	2·85	3·01	+ ·16
29. Miscellaneous & Minor departments	1·37	1·07	— ·30
30. Municipal and Public Improvements	35·21	64·06	+ 28·85
31. Buildings and Communications	110·16	97·08	— 13·08
32. Irrigation	20·54	12·15	— 8·39
33. Railways	1·08	1·78	+ ·70
35. Electricity	·11	·21	+ ·10
36. Printing	·96	1·40	+ ·44
38. Industrial	2·17	2·13	— ·04
40.—A. Famine	5·06	5·56	+ ·50
40.—B. Famine Insurance	15·00	15·00	..
41.—A. Miscellaneous	8·72	22·51	+ 13·79
Grand Total	763·90	801·99	+ 38·09

295. The main increases were under “Municipal and Public Improvements” (28·85 lakhs), “Miscellaneous” (13·79 lakhs), “Political Charges” (5·93 lakhs), “Education” (4·39), “Excise” (3·57 lakhs), “Expenses of the Princes” (2·84 lakhs), “Medicine” (2·72 lakhs), “General Administration” (22·8 lakhs), “Police” (2·12 lakhs), “Courts” (2·10 lakhs), “Agriculture” (1·97 lakhs), “Customs” (1·91 lakhs), “Military” (1·82 lakhs), “Paper Currency” (1·47 lakhs), “Interest” (1·12 lakhs) and the chief decreases were under “Land Revenue” (14·66 lakhs), “Buildings and Communications” (13·08 lakhs), “Irrigation” (8·39 lakhs), and “Tour Expenses and Military Secretary of H.E.H.” (4·09 lakhs).

296. Special allotments were ear-marked for the City Improvement Board, the City Drainage and Roads and the District Water-Works, which enhanced the expenditure.

under "Municipal and Public Improvements" from Rs. 35·21 lakhs in 1338 Fasli to Rs. 64·06 lakhs resulting in an excess of Rs. 28·85 lakhs. During the year additional grants were budgetted for the Muslim University Aligarh, the Sindh Relief Fund, the Chamber of Princes and other charitable donations and the tour expenses of the Hyderabad Delegates to the Round Table Conference. Consequently, the total expenditure under "Miscellaneous" rose by 13·79 lakhs. The extra expenditure under "Political Charges" was mostly due to H. E. the Viceroy's visit to the capital. Additional grants to certain aided schools, grants-in-aid to some recognised unaided schools and scholarships to deserving students contributed to the rise of expenditure under "Education" by 4·39 lakhs. The increase under "Excise" was due to the refund of surplus to the Residency authorities and the payment of arrears of compensation to the *jagirdars*. The Princes tour in the dominion and in British India accounted for an additional expenditure of 2·84 lakhs. The main items set down to the rise of expenditure under "Medical" were the equipment and reorganization of the Osmania Hospital, the Anti-Plague and Malaria campaigns in the capital, the adoption of a vaccination scheme and the purchase of *Unani* medicines.

The creation of the 4th Subadari at Medak together with the incidental purchase of furniture etc., for the Subadari offices and for other revenue officers contributed to the rise of expenditure under "General Administration" from 36·74 lakhs in 1338 Fasli to 39·02 lakhs. The increase under "Police" was chiefly due to the appointment of Mr. Hubert Gough as the Special Police Officer, the reorganization of the City Police and the augmented salaries, travelling allowances and contingencies of the District Police.

The *Maltekri* enquiry by a commission appointed by the Government and the more efficient administration of justice necessitating an all round increased expenditure under the different sub-heads justified the aggregate rise under "Courts".

During the year, 2·33 lakhs were contributed to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and ·80 lakh was spent as a non-recurring expenditure on cattle breeding and the Parbhani Farm, while 1·29 lakhs were transferred to the major head "31—Buildings" for the construction of farm buildings. The net increased expenditure under "Agriculture" as compared with the previous year was 1·97 lakhs.

The increase under "Customs" was due to the revised salaries given full effect to in 1339 Fasli. The printing of the currency notes of different denominations and an increase in the *Silahadari* horses accounted for the increases under "Paper Currency" and "Military". The increase under "Interest" was mainly under personal and savings bank deposits.

297. Certain posts in the district establishments reduced under the Salary Commissions recommendations and retrenchment orders, were revived. Two civilians were reverted from the Judicial to the Revenue Department. Two posts of Assistant Taluqdars for development under the Wyra and Palar projects were created. The expenses connected with the salaries, contingencies and travelling allowances of probationary Tahsildars increased. All these items returned an increase of Rs. 1·67 lakhs, while the payment of 16·33 lakhs to Sir Carimbhoy-Fazalbhoy towards the purchase of his *patta* lands in the Adilabad district in 1338 Fasli being set off against the above mentioned increase resulted in a net decrease of 14·66 lakhs under the head "Land Revenue".

The total expenditure under "Buildings and Communications" fell from 110·16 lakhs to 97·08 lakhs showing a net decrease of 13·08 lakhs. This was mainly due to the fact that the funds budgetted for the University and other departmental buildings were not utilized as no works were undertaken during the year. The amalgamation of the Irrigation with the Public Works Department brought about a decrease of 8·39 lakhs under the former. Under "Tour expenses and Military Secretary of H.E.H.", ·29 lakh was spent in 1339 Fasli as compared with 4·38 lakhs in 1338 Fasli. Hence a decrease of 4·09 lakhs under this head.

298. The expenditure under this totalled 108·22 lakhs as compared with 130·22 lakhs in 1338 Fasli as detailed in the sub-joined table :—

Particulars	1338 F.	1339 F.	Difference
Irrigation	54·48	50·98	— 3·50
Railway Construction	69·72	53·80	— 15·92
Railway Compensation	2·52	·16	— 2·36
Electricity (City)	2·00	2·16	+ ·16
Electricity (District).. .. .	·13	·03	— ·10
Workshops	·03	·50	+ ·47
Printing	·68	·47	— ·21
Telephone (City)	·55	·14	— ·41
Telephone (Districts)	·04	·01	— ·03
Industries	·07	·07	..
Total	130·22	108·32	— 21·90

299. Six per cent. B. G. Pro-notes of the face-value of 50 lakhs were purchased at a cost of O. S. Rs. 58·33 lakhs and allotted to the following reserves by drawing on their balances :—

Face-value B. G.	Reserve	O. S. cost
15·00 .. .. .	.. Famine Reserve .. .. .	.. 17·50
16·00 .. .. .	.. Debt Redemption .. .. .	.. 18·66
19·00 .. .. .	.. Paper Currency .. .. .	.. 22·17
50·00 .. .. .	..	58·33

Besides, an annual allotment of 18·00 lakhs to the railways represented the net charge to investments from the general balances.

300. The debt head transactions showed receipts to the extent of 1,783·72 lakhs, and disbursements amounting to 1,735·73 lakhs resulting in a net increase of 47·99 lakhs in the general balances.

301. The year opened with a cash balance of 362·64 lakhs. The excess of the revenue receipts over the service expenditure was 49·83 lakhs. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grant exceeded the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 76·56 lakhs. The incomings under the "Debt Heads" exceeded the outgoings by 47·99 lakhs. The capital expenditure and investments amounted to 108·32 and 18·00 lakhs respectively. The year 1339 Fasli closed with a balance of 257·58 lakhs. The position was as shown in the following statement :—

Heads	Receipts	Heads	Expenditure
Service Heads	851·82	Service Heads	801·99
Departmental balance transferred for expenditure.	36·35	Departmental balance charged to service grants.	112·91
		Capital expenditure	108·32
		Investments	18·00
Debt Heads	1,783·72	Debt Heads	1,735·73
Total	2,671·89	Total	2,776·95
Opening balance	362·64	Closing balance	257·58
Grand Total	3,034·53	Grand Total	3,034·53

302. During the year, the rupee and the sterling investments relating to the railway reserve of the total face-value of B. G. Rs. 7,84,01,053 were transferred to the railway purchase account. Excluding the mint bullion balances and the paper currency reserve of Rs. 8,94,14,696, thirty per cent. of which was held in B. G. securities of the face-value of Rs. 2,67,82,500, the various other reserves, in securities and cash, stood at the end of 1339 Fasli as follows :—

Particulars	Securities face-value B. G.	Cash B.G. in Bank	Total value in O. S. Rupees	Cash in O. S.	Balance in O. S.
Debt Redemption Reserve	1,54,29,000	..	1,80,00,500	— 17,26,000	1,62,74,500
Famine Reserve ..	1,57,17,000	..	1,83,86,500	— 16,46,000	1,66,90,500
Industrial Reserve ..	42,00,000	9,68,000	60,28,500	..	60,28,500
Do Deccan Glass Factory Shares. } ..	..	..	30,000	..	30,000
O. S. Stabilization Reserve	8,07,15,000	..	8,58,34,167	— 47,000	8,57,87,167
Deposits Reserve ..	1,42,98,200	..	1,66,81,233	..	1,66,81,233
Total ..	8,03,59,200	9,68,000	9,49,05,900	— 34,19,000	9,14,86,900

303. The total Government debt at the end of 1339 Fasli stood at O. S. Rs. 2,83,97,094.
Government dept.

SECTION II.

Mint.

304. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., was in charge of the Mint Department except for a period of one month and 24 days on privilege leave and one month and 11 days on duty in England. During his absence, Mr. P. B. Chenoy officiated as the Mint Master.
Control.

305. No silver coins were minted during the year under report. One, two, and six pie pieces of bronze of a total face-value of Rs. 2,25,960 were minted. One anna nickel tokens of a face-value of Rs. 63,250 were also coined.
Silver & Bronze coinage.

306. Full and half rupees were not issued during the year. The coins of the different denominations issued in 1338 Fasli and 1339 Fasli were as tabulated below :—
Circulation.

Denomination	1338 Fasli Value in O.S.Rs.	1339 Fasli Value in O.S.Rs.
Full rupees	15,06,470	..
Half rupees	35,000	..
Quarter rupees	90,000	20,000
One-eighth rupee	80,000	20,000
One anna (nickel)	59,600	60,000
Half anna (Bronze)	35,400	20,000
Two pie pieces ,, ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
One pie pieces ,, ..	1,000	2,000
Total ..	19,07,470	2,22,000

307. No bar silver was purchased during the year. The Mint held at the end of 1338 Fasli a balance of 7,16,107·6 tolas of silver (Standard silver 6,77,579·0 and solid and refined silver 38,528·6 tolas) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 2,90,900. The
Silver supply.

amount of silver got from defective *Halli Sicca* and *Mahbubia Sicca* coins withdrawn from circulation, silver seals (old) received from the *Daftar-i-Diwani* and Customs Department, old and uncurrent coins from the district courts and coins received from the Ecclesiastical Department, weighed in all 92,461·9 tolas of standard silver and 1,126·9 of refined silver. Excluding operative losses and coins issued for circulation the balance of silver held by the Mint at the end of 1339 Fasli was as follows :—

Solid and refined silver	..	..	..	38,593·3 tolas
Standard silver	..	..	..	7,71,299·0 „
Small silver coins to the value of	..	..	..	Rs. 2,50,900

308. Copper ingots weighing 1,09,13,408 O.S. tolas, tin blocks weighing 5,44,584 tolas and zinc ingots weighing 1,14,360 tolas were purchased for Rs. 1,74,250, Rs. 19,656 and Rs. 589 respectively. The balances of copper, tin, zinc and nickel held by the Mint at the end of the year were as follows :—

Particulars				O. S. tolas
Copper	..	..	..	22,46,311·1
Tin	..	..	..	2,34,988·0
Zinc	..	..	..	95,145·9
Bronze	..	..	..	14,71,538·0
Pure nickel	..	..	..	13,58,100·0
Standard nickel	..	..	..	1,67,462·0
Phosphorus copper	..	..	..	12,992·4
Aluminium bronze	..	..	..	20,855·7
One anna nickel coins to the value of	..	..	..	Rs. 21,000
Bronze coins to the value of	..	..	..	1,38,200

309. Gold was not a legal tender in the State. Coins of various denominations were, however, struck and issued to meet the demand for ceremonial and ornamental purposes, the mint charging a small sum as seigniorage. During the year under report no gold was purchased, but full, half, quarter and one-eighth *ashrafis* were struck and issued as per table below indicating the balance in stock at the end of the year :—

Particulars					Balance at the end of 1338 F.	Coins struck in 1339 F.	Coins issued in 1339 F.	Balance at the end of 1339 F.
Full	<i>Ashrafis</i>	..	..	..	976	1,682	2,244	414
Half	do	..	..	..	428	960	717	671
Quarter	do	..	..	..	1,107	1,260	1,109	1,258
One-eighth	do	..	..	..	941	2,403	2,390	954
Total ..					3,452	6,305	6,460	3,297

The sum realised as seigniorage was Rs. 12,031 and the loss incurred in minting gold coins was 2·48 tolas.

310. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,81,727 as compared with Rs. 1,72,865 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

311. Sir Akbar Hydari continued as the Head Commissioner and Control. Mirza Nasrulla Khan as the Commissioner of Paper Currency throughout the year. Messrs. R. L. Gamlen, Hanumanth Rao and C. Cornelius served as the Currency Officers.

312. The total gross circulation of notes at the end of 1339 Fasli was valued at Rs. 933·85 lakhs compared with Rs. 831·95 lakhs in 1338 Fasli. The increase of Rs. 101·90 lakhs worked out a rise of 12·2 per cent. The largest increase of 39·46 per cent. related to thousand rupee notes. The five and hundred rupee notes increased by 1·53 per cent. and 0·10 per cent. respectively, while there was a fall of 9·07 per cent. in the ten rupee notes.

Out of 24,92,49 pieces of notes of different denominations in circulation, 67·25 per cent. represented the ten rupee notes, 17·80 per cent. the five rupee notes, 13·13 per cent. the hundred rupee notes and 1·67 per cent. the thousand rupee notes. Of one rupee notes which owing to their unpopularity were being steadily withdrawn from circulation since 1331 Fasli, 104 were withdrawn during the year and only 3,375 remained in circulation at the end of 1339 Fasli.

The net or active circulation of notes i.e. excluding those held in the Government treasuries and banks on the 30th Aban 1339 Fasli was 831·57 lakhs and the average circulation was 743·64 lakhs, compared with 692·55 lakhs and 667·81 lakhs respectively. These figures would show that notes were becoming very much popular. During the busy season from Amerdad to Aban there was a steady increase in the circulation of notes, while in other months of the year, the figures of net circulation showed fluctuations.

Notes of different denominations to the value of Rs. 33,74,820 were cancelled : 47·9 per cent. of the amount related to the hundred rupee notes 35·4 per cent. to the ten rupee notes and 16·7 per cent. to the five rupee notes.

Claims to the extent of Rs. 2,580 were admitted in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes. The cancellation of a large number of five, ten and hundred rupee notes was due to the fact that the currency notes issued up to 1333 Fasli were recalled under the orders of the Government.

313. There were three currency chests at Warangal, Nanded and Aurangabad. During the year, five new chests were opened at Jalna, Parbhani, Raichur, Gulburga and Osmanabad bringing the total number to 8. These contained at the end of the year notes of different denominations to the value of O. S. Rs. 28·56 lakhs and O. S. coins of the value of Rs. 65·58 lakhs.

314. The total value of notes of every denomination in stock at the end of 1338 Fasli, those of them received and issued in 1339 Fasli, and the stock balance at the end of that year were as given hereunder :—

Denomination			Total value of notes at the end of 1338 F.	Total value of notes received in 1339 F.	Total value of notes issued to the Exchange Br. in 1339 F.	Balance at the end of 1339 F.
One rupee notes	..	..	1,78,98,892	..	..	1,78,98,892
Five do	..	..	16,55,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	24,50,000
Ten rupee do	..	..	25,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	1,80,25,000
Hundred rupee do	..	..	1,05,00,000	4,00,00,000	70,00,000	4,35,00,000
Thousand rupee do	..	..	30,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,30,00,000	..
Total	..	..	3,30,78,892	7,15,00,000	2,27,50,000	8,18,28,892

315. The addition made to the securities during the year was of the face-value of B. G. Rs. 24,67,300. The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of 1338 Fasli and 1339 Fasli was as follows :—

Particulars	1838 F. Value in O.S. Currency	1839 F. Value in O.S. Currency
O. S. Coins (full rupees in Exchange Br.) ..	5,58,54,288	5,24,60,759
O. S. coins (full rupees in currency chests) ..	9,42,000	58,36,000
B. G Rs. in Imperial Bank of India ..	..	58.38.333 equivalent of B.G. Rs. 50,00,000,
Government of India Securities ..	O.S.Rs.2,68,99,221 (equivalent of face-value B.G. Rs. 2,48,15,200)	O.S.Rs.2,97,54,558 (equivalent of face-value B.G. Rs. 2,67,82,500)
Total O. S. Rs. ..	8,81,95,509	9,38,84,645

316. The total income of the Currency Department amounted to Rs. 15,02,765, of which only Rs. 523 related to the miscellaneous receipts and the rest to interest realized on investments and currency balances in banks. The total expenditure incurred on the establishment, contingencies and remittance charges was Rs. 12,882. The cost of note forms including freight was Rs. 1,52,232.

SECTION IV.

State Insurance Fund.

317. A managing Committee consisting of the Honorable the Nawab Dr. Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, the Finance Member as the President, the Financial Secretary and the Accountant-General as members *ex-officio* together with 7 other nominated officers in active service controlled the management of the Fund. Mr. M. S. Hussain B.Sc. Assistant Accountant-General was in charge of it throughout the year as the Secretary.

318. The number of subscribers increased from 27,964 to 28,970. During the year 1,920 proposals were received as compared with 2,105 in 1338 Fasli. Of these, 1,876 policies of the face-value of Rs. 9,98,433 were issued, yielding a premium income of Rs. 42,336 per annum and the rest were either rejected or delayed on account of sub-normal health and carried forward to the next year. Altogether 541 refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity and surrender value amounting to Rs. 2,25,562.

319. The receipts and expenditure figures of the Insurance Fund for 1339 Fasli were indicated by the following statement :—

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
Life Insurance Fund at the end of 1888 F. ..	49,82,246	Amount refunded as per cheques and Barats ..	2,05,977
Amount credited through Central Treasury ..	2,08,857	Amount refunded through Imperial Bank of India ..	19,585
Amount credited through Imperial Bank of India ..	4,787	Pensions issued through District Treasury ..	302
Amount credited through Mint Department ..	5,083	Pensions issued through Central Treasury ..	856
Amount credited by Chalans into Central Treasury ..	4,642	Suspense Account ..	1
Amount credited through District Treasuries ..	2,40,873	Medical Examination fees ..	4,000
Amount credited through Public Works Department..	50,872	Amount debited as per Book Adjustment statements ..	412
Amount credited through Postal Department ..	6,891	Amount debited to M. H. 17 towards the salary of Assistant A.-G. ..	10,267
Amount credited through Customs Department ..	22,755	Amount invested with Government at 5 per cent. ..	46,10,018
Interest on investment made with Government ..	2,54,073	Amount invested in Government pro-notes at 6 per cent. ..	8,00,700
Amount credited as per Book Adjustment statements ..	743	Closing balance at the end of 1889 F. ..	1,24,154
Total ..	57,75,772	Total ..	57,75,772

320. The cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 45,877 as compared with Rs. 58,059 in 1888 Fasli.

Cost.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

321. Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the *Nazim* and Secretary throughout the year under report.

322. The comparative distribution of expenditure in 1338 F. and 1339 F. was as indicated hereunder :—

Particulars	1338 F.	1339 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department ..	1,93,917	1,70,410
Mosques and Temples ..	98,778	86,532
Religious and charitable grants ..	2,27,730	2,13,991
<i>Mamuls</i> ..	65,390	73,228
<i>Yomias</i> and <i>Salianas</i> ..	2,22,013	2,31,743
Charges on account of <i>Haj</i> pilgrims ..	34,091	3,720
Expenses in connection with festivals ..	47,351	1,39,938
Charities ..	3,79,179	2,68,442
Total ..	12,68,449	12,19,004

The total expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department decreased from Rs. 12·68 lakhs to Rs. 12·19 lakhs.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

A.—City Electricity.

323. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O B.E., M.I.E.E., continued as the Director of the City Electricity Department during 1339 F.

324. There were 12 main and feeder lines and 55 sub-stations at the end of 1339 F. During the year, cables of various sizes measuring 2 miles and 1·8 yards and overhead lines of 2 miles, 1 furlong and 176 yards were laid at a total cost of Rs. 47,606 giving connection to 259 new consumers. The total consumers in Hyderabad and Secunderabad at the end of 1339 F. numbered 5,771. Including 5,769 fresh lights and 832 fans connected during the year, the total number of lights and fans at the end of 1339 F. in Hyderabad and Secunderabad was 1,18,463 and 5,622 respectively. Besides, power was supplied to 282 flour, rice, *dal* and oil mills, 136 motors for other works, 95 pumps, 77 refrigerators, 33 motors for swinging *punkahs*, 20 mortar mills, 19 cinemas, 16 heaters, 4 ice factories and 3 X-Ray apparatus. The total power consumed during the year was in excess of that in the preceding year by 10·66 lakhs of units and measured 90·34 lakhs of units as compared with 79·68 lakhs of units in 1338 F. It was inferred from the gradual increase in consumption that the public in general and the commercial class in particular had realised the many-sided advantages of electric power in their social and economic spheres of their lives.

325. Increased consumption fetched large receipts which rose from Rs. 12,59,099 to Rs. 18,91,097 giving an increase of 10·5 per cent. This includes receipts realised from other sources amounting to Rs. 41,377. The working expenses also increased by Rs. 79,103 to Rs. 7,27,695 as compared with Rs. 6,48,592 in 1338 F. This increase related to coal, wages and repairs, management and special charges but under distribution the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 76,523 to Rs. 62,266. The gross profits for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,63,402 which worked out at 9·41 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 70,47,671. The net profits after deducting depreciation charges (Rs. 2,36,253) amounted to Rs. 4,27,149 which with the addition of the interest realized on the consumers' deposit lodged in the Central Treasury totalled Rs. 4,35,577, yielding a return of 6·18 per cent. on the capital outlay.

B.—District Electricity.

326. Mr. K. Mahmood Hussain, M.A., (Cantab.) M. Sc. Trips. A.M.I.E.E., continued as the Special Engineer for the District Electricity schemes (Public Works Department) during 1339 F.

327. In response to the public demand in the districts for the supply of electricity, a power house was established at Aurangabad in the 1st half of 1338 F. and it had been working for a year and a half. The total number of consumers during the year under report was 257 as against 151 in the previous year. The distributing mains were extended to Osmanpura, the railway station, the sessions court and other places. An additional 150 B. H. P. Willans Diesel set was also installed to cope with the increased demand for power. The total power consumed during 1338 F. and 1339 F. was 29,904 units and the revenue realised amounted to Rs. 8,172.

Schemes for the supply of electricity to Gulburga, Nizamabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Warangal and Raichur were investigated and estimates for suitable installations at some of these places were also prepared and submitted to Government for sanction.

328. The total expenditure incurred on this department in 1338 F. and 1339 F. amounted to Rs. 21,333.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

329. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., was in charge of the Workshop Department during the year except for one month and 24 days privilege leave and one month and 11 days on duty in England during which period Mr. W. E. J. Beeching officiated for him.

330. Apart from the work connected with the Mint, Stamps and Electricity Departments, the workshop carried out orders received from the Government departments, the State Railways, and the general public. In all it executed 2,358 important orders and 1,074 sundry ones. During the year under report, a part of the capital extension works that had remained incomplete at the end of 1338 F. was completed, the cost whereof amounted to Rs. 18,345 as against Rs. 17,823 of the previous year.

331. The turn-over for the year including capital extension amounted to Rs. 3,94,754 compared with Rs. 3,71,367 showing an increase of Rs. 23,387. Although the increase in outturn was not considerable, the department was able to show appreciably

better results by the introduction of improved methods of working such as piecework, office reorganization and economic working expenditure resulting in a gross profit of Rs. 50,000 as against a net loss of Rs. 20,000 in the year before. The total workshop maintenance and repair charges to plant and machinery were reduced from Rs. 43,652 in 1338 F. to Rs. 28,217 in 1339 F.

SECTION IV.

Statistics and Gazetteer Department.

332. Moulvi Abu Mohamed Sahib held charge of the department under the control of the Secretary and Director-General of Revenue upto the 6th Bahman 1339 F. when Moulvi Ghulam Ahmed Khan Sahib was appointed as the Director of Statistics who worked as such till the end of the year.

333. As usual, the Statistical Department prepared and published season reports, price statistics, trade statistics, statements of joint stock companies, statistics of textile mills, list of gins at work, returns of cotton bales pressed, large industrial establishments, agricultural statistics, and crop forecasts. Copies of crop forecasts as well as other returns were supplied to the Government of India, Government departments, Banks, Trade Association, Railways, the Major Native States and the bureaus of statistics of Great Britain and Canada, etc. The Statistical Department compiled and published a diglott calendar for the years 1879-1935 A.D. (1298-1345 F. and 1296-1354 H.). The Department also prepared a statement of vital statistics regarding the Hyderabad City and the British Administered Areas and sent the same to the Osaka Municipal Statistics Department (Japan.)

334. This work was in progress till the middle of Meher 1338 F. when it was held in abeyance. The Gazetteer establishment was temporarily amalgamated with the Census establishment with effect from Azar 1339 F.

335. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Statistical Department was Rs. 22,438 as compared with Rs. 27,982 in 1338 F.

SECTION V.

Archæology.

336. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., M.R.A.S., continued as the Director, upto the 25th Thir when he was deputed to England to supervise the publication of the book on the Ajanta archæology. Mr. T. Srinavas, the Assistant Director officiated for him to the end of the year.

337. The important monuments surveyed during the year were :—the mausoleum and gardens of Rabi'a Daurani at Aurangabad—a replica of the *Taj* and its beautiful gardens and the gardens of Bani Begam and Khan Jahan, (called the Lal Bagh or the Ruby garden) at Rauza; the Mahadev temple an excellent example of Chalukya style and the Dargah of Hazrat Shamsuddin in the Osmanabad district; the forts of Raichur and Yadgir with other buildings; and the monuments of archæological and architectural importance situated in and all round the villages of Kallur and Kukkanur in the Kopbal taluk of Nawab Sir Salar Jungs *Jagir*.

338. The work of removing the rank vegetation and debris from the interior of the Bidar fort was continued during the year. The walls and masonry works thus exposed were being strengthened with lime and cement mortar.

